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SPECIAL SCHOOL MILK PROGRAM

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

HEARING

BEFORE THE

SUBCOMMITTEE ON DAIRY PRODUCTS

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

EIGHTY-FOURTH CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

ON

H. R. 11375

JUNE 13, 1956

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SPECIAL SCHOOL MILK PROGRAM

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 13, 1956

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
SUBCOMMITTEE ON DAIRY PRODUCTS
OF THE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D. C.

The subcommittee met, pursuant to call, at 10 a. m., in room 1310, New House Office Building, Hon. Thomas G. Abernethy (chairman of the subcommittee) presiding.

Mr. ABERNETHY. The committee is meeting for the purpose of giving consideration to the bill H. R. 11375, and will hear from Mr. Lennartson at this time.

Will you give your full name and title, please, sir?

STATEMENTS OF ROY W. LENNARTSON, DEPUTY ADMINISTRATOR FOR MARKETING SERVICES, AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE; ACCOMPANIED BY NATHAN KOENIG, SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE ADMINISTRATOR; MARTIN D. GARBER, DIRECTOR, FOOD DISTRIBUTION DIVISION; AND HOWARD P. DAVIS, DEPUTY DIRECTOR, FOOD DISTRIBUTION DIVISION, AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Mr. LENNARTSON. My name is Roy W. Lennartson. I am Deputy Administrator of the Agricultural Marketing Service of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Mr. Chairman, I also have with me Mr. Martin Garber, Director of our Food Distribution Division, and his deputy, Mr. Howard Davis, who are directly responsible for the national school lunch program, as well as the school milk program.

Mr. ABERNETHY. Do you care to have them sit at the table with you?

Mr. LENNARTSON. It isn't necessary. If there are any questions, I will direct them to them.

Mr. JOHNSON. At this point, I wanted, if there is no objection, to have the letter from the Department of Agriculture to Mr. Cooley on the particular legislation inserted in the record.

Mr. ABERNETHY. Has there been a report?

Mr. LENNARTSON. There has.

Mr. ABERNETHY. The bill and report will be inserted in the record at this point.

(The data referred to follow:)

[H. R. 11375, 84th Cong., 2d sess.]

A BILL To amend the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, to further extend the Special School Milk Program to certain institutions for the care and training of children

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the last sentence of section 201 (c) of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, is amended to read as follows: "For the period beginning September 1, 1954, and ending June 30, 1955, not to exceed $50,000,000, and for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, not to exceed $60,000,000, and for each of the two fiscal years in the period beginning July 1, 1956, and ending June 30, 1958, not to exceed $75,000,000, of the funds of the Commodity Credit Corporation shall be used to increase the consumption of fluid milk by children in (1) nonprofit schools of high-school grade and under; and in (2) nonprofit nursery schools, child-care centers, settlement houses, summer camps, and similar nonprofit institutions devoted to the care and training of children."

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington 25, D. C., June 4, 1956.

Hon. HAROLD D. COOLEY,
Chairman, Committee on Agriculture,
House of Representatives.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN COOLEY: This is in response to your letter of May 23 requesting this Department's views on H. R. 11375, a bill to amend the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, to further extend the special school milk program to certain institutions for the care and training of children.

The special school milk program which is provided under the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, was extended for an additional 2 years by Public Law 465, approved April 2, 1956. Public Law 465 also extended the special school milk program to "such nonprofit nursery schools, child-care centers, settlement houses, summer camps, and similar nonprofit institutions as are devoted to the care and training of underprivileged children on a public welfare or charitable basis." H. R. 11375 would provide that these listed types of institutions be nonprofit; it does not require that they be devoted to underprivileged children.

This Department does not object to the enactment of H. R. 11375, but desires to call attention to administrative problems involved.

Under the existing provisions of law, eligibility must be limited to institutions and programs (or specific units of a program) whose whole or chief purpose is the care and training of economically underprivileged children. Therefore, such programs as, for example, a Boy Scout or 4–H summer camp or a boys' club, are not eligible for participation under the special school milk program unless it can be demonstrated that almost all of the children served by the particular camp or club are economically underprivileged.

Since under Public Law 465 Congress has expressed its wish to extend the special school milk program to outlets other than schools, there would be merit in establishing eligibility standards that would permit the extended program to have a greater impact upon the market for fluid milk than is possible under the existing provisions of this law.

Such an expansion, however, will pose additional administrative problems to insure that the special school milk program operates further to increase milk consumption. Because the majority of the child-care institutions that would be made eligible under H. R. 11375 will have a history of milk service to children, the system of reimbursement would necessarily have to be directed toward assisting in the service of additional milk rather than merely subsidizing the cost of the regular milk service. We wish to point out, however, that even if H. R. 11375 were to be immediately enacted, it would be too late for this Department and the State agencies fully to gear up to such an expansion in time for this summer's camping program, which will be starting by mid-June.

The Bureau of the Budget advises that there is no objection to the submission of this report.

Sincerely yours,

E. L. PETERSON, *Acting Secretary.*

Mr. ABERNETHY. Mr. Lennartson, it is nice to have you with us again.

Mr. LENNARTSON. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

We welcome this opportunity to discuss with the Dairy Subcommittee the provisions of H. R. 11375 as they would relate to the present operation of the special school milk program for children. As you know, Public Law 465, passed at this session of Congress, authorized the continuation of the school milk program and its extension to certain child-care institutions serving underprivileged children.

As background, I believe the committee will be interested in a brief report on the progress of the school milk program which is now completing its second year of operation.

The school milk program was inaugurated in September 1954, when schools were already in session. By the following spring, some 41,000 schools had entered the program. At the beginning of the current school year this number had increased to over 50,000.

More and more schools have come into the program during the year. In March the total exceeded 62,000. By that date over 1 billion half pints of milk had been consumed under the program and the total for the year is expected to reach nearly 1.4 billion.

This amount is in addition to about 1.6 billion half pints of milk consumed in lunches served under the national school lunch program. These 2 programs together will likely account for a consumption of about 1.5 billion pounds of milk this year—about 3 percent of total annual fluid consumption in this country.

Mr. ANDRESEN. May I ask a question, Mr. Chairman?

Mr. ABERNETHY. You certainly may.

Mr. ANDRESEN. Do you have any estimate as to the number of children that are getting the benefit of this program?

Mr. LENNARSTON. I am going to answer that partially. There are approximately 11 million children in the national school lunch program, the regular school lunch program itself.

Mr. Davis, do you have any estimate as to the number of children beyond that that might be involved in the special school milk program?

Mr. ANDRESEN. That is about one-third of the school children in this country.

Mr. LENNARSTON. That is correct.

Mr. DAVIS. Of course, some of these 11 million children are also getting additional milk under the school milk program, so we cannot count them twice. It is a little difficult to get an actual head count, but our best estimates are that there are around 15 to 16 million children in total that are receiving extra milk as a result of the special school milk program, somewhere under half of the school children.

Mr. ANDRESEN. Would the $75 million appropriated for this purpose in the present session of Congress go far enough to take care of at least another 10 or 15 million school children?

Mr. DAVIS. In this current fiscal year ending June 30, we estimate we will spend almost $50 million, and that next year we will get an additional increase. It is hard to say how many children will be involved in that increase at this point.

Mr. ANDRESEN. Are you operating under the $50 million appropriation, and the $75 million goes into operation on July 1?

Mr. LENNARTSON. That is correct. We are operating essentially on $60 million during this current year, in view of the additional $10 million that was offered.

Mr. ANDRESEN. However, your expenditures will not be in excess of $50 million?

Mr. LENNARTSON. They may be slightly in excess of $50 million. Actually, we have more money out there than $50 million, but some of that will come back after they have closed their books. It will be slightly in excess of $50 million.

You asked would $75 million be enough to handle an additional 10 or 11 million children. I would question that, if it broadened that widely in this coming year.

Mr. JOHNSON. It would take you up until next January until Congress meets again?

Mr. LENNARTSON. Very definitely. We frankly estimate the $75 million will be adequate for what increase we are anticipating during the coming school year.

The special milk program which is provided under the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, was extended for an additional 2 years by Public Law 465, approved April 2, 1956. Public Law 465 also extended the special school milk program to—

> such nonprofit nursery schools, child-care centers, settlement houses, summer camps, and similar nonprofit institutions as are devoted to the care and training of underprivileged children on a public welfare or charitable basis.

H. R. 11375 would provide that these listed types of institutions be nonprofit; it does not require that they be devoted to underprivileged children.

Under the existing provisions of law, eligibility must be limited to institutions and programs—or specific units of a program—whose whole or chief purpose is the care and training of economically underprivileged children.

Therefore, such programs as, for example, a Boy Scout or 4-H summer camp or a boys' club, are not eligible for participation under the special school milk program unless it can be demonstrated that almost all of the children served by the particular camp or club are economically underprivileged.

Mr. JOHNSON. Would not this be a good point to include the letter that the Department sent out to the Boy Scouts of America?

Mr. LENNARTSON. I am going to comment on the letter, Mr. Congressman, right here.

As stated in our recent report to the chairman of the House Agriculture Committee on this bill, the Department does not object to the enactment of H. R. 11375. Since under Public Law 465 Congress has acted to extend the special school milk program to outlets other than schools, there would be merit in establishing eligibility standards that would permit the extended program to have a greater impact upon the market for fluid milk than is possible under the existing provisions of this law.

Such an expansion, however, will pose additional administrative problems to insure that the special school milk program operates further to increase milk consumption. Because the majority of the child-care institutions that would be made eligible under H. R. 11375 will have a history of milk service to children, the system of reimbursement would necessarily have to be directed toward assisting in the service of additional milk, rather than merely subsidizing the cost of the regular milk service.

Moreover, even if H. R. 11375 were to be immediately enacted, it would be too late for this Department and the State agencies fully to

gear up to such an expansion in time for this summer's camping program, which will be starting by mid-June.

There is a further point that I should like to bring to the attention of the committee. In programs of this nature, such as the school-lunch and school-milk programs, we have found that the most effective method of administration has been through the agencies of State governments.

At the time of the passage of Public Law 465 by the House, the Department recommended, and the subsequent debate so indicated, that Congress express its intent that the administration of the milk program in child-care institutions be handled, insofar as possible, through State agencies.

In the event, therefore, that H. R. 11375 receives favorable consideration from this committee, it would be our policy to operate the program through State agencies. In view of the importance of State participation, we sincerely hope that any action by the Congress on H. R. 11375 will fully support this Department policy.

That completes my statement, Mr. Chairman. If there are any questions, we would be most happy to respond to them.

Mr. ANDRESEN. I recognize your difficulties in administering a program of this kind and, of course, for one, I don't want to disturb existing channels of trade in supplying the customer milk to these camps.

Do you have any program at all that is administered directly out of Washington with reference to milk?

Mr. LENNARTSON. With respect to this special school milk program, Mr. Andresen, there are some States which do not have authority to handle either the school lunch or the special school milk program in private schools.

We handle that directly through our regional offices. We have 5 regional offices under the Food Distribution Division and in a number of States we are required to handle those 2 programs, the school lunch and the special milk, directly with those private schools from those offices.

However, they are naturally a minority of all schools.

Mr. ANDRESEN. I have a case of a nursery school where there are a few underprivileged children, but a majority of them are able to acquire their regular milk.

Your Chicago office turned this down because they said it would be difficult to pick out the underprivileged and leave the other ones go, so this nursery school is not getting milk.

Would this bill in any manner correct that situation?

Mr. LENNARTSON. It would correct it immediately.

Mr. ANDRESEN. So that all of them could receive milk?

Mr. LENNARTSON. That is correct.

Mr. ANDRESEN. However, you state that it would be the policy of the Department—and I am inclined to agree with you—that you would administer such a matter so that it would not disturb existing channels of milk distribution from commercial sources.

Mr. LENNARTSON. That is correct. We would like to continue administering this extended program through the State educational agencies the way we are now administering it, say, in the State of Minnesota; in fact, in all States.

Mr. ANDRESEN. So that any milk that would be supplied would be in addition to the regular milk purchased from commercial channels?

Mr. LENNARTSON. That is correct. The subsidy is aimed at increasing consumption. I might comment there.

I think that there is probably a misunderstanding on the part of a lot of the summer camps. I am fearful that they feel we are going to subsidize the full cost of all milk that is being consumed. We will just have to educate them otherwise.

I am fearful that that is quite rampant through the land, that they think this is the type of program which is going to subsidize all the milk they consume, and, of course, it is not. This is directed at increasing—at serving milk at other times of the day and so forth, because many of these camps already serve milk three times a day.

Our objective is to serve it an additional time; or if they only serve it once a day, to have them provide us with a plan indicating that under this program they will serve probably twice, or 3 times a day, or 4 times a day.

Mr. ANDRESEN. How would you administer a program of this kind where, we will say, a group of boys go to a camp for 1 week and that is the end of their camping season? Would you just supply for 1 week there, or would that be possible?

Mr. LENNARTSON. You would supply for that week, but generally these camps are of a continuing nature. They revolve from week to week. There may be a group coming in this week, but there will likewise be a group coming in next week and the following weeks, so it is a rather continuous type of operation once the summer camp is established.

Mr. ABERNETHY. What sort of camp are you talking about?

Mr. LENNARTSON. Take a boys' club type, such as the type we have around the District along the bay here. They are a continuous type of thing, but they may have 4 or 5 different lots of boys going through that camp during the summer.

Mr. JOHNSON. Isn't that a point right there, that if the language is left as it is, when each group of children came in maybe there would be an underprivileged group 1 week and you could furnish milk then, and the next week there wouldn't be, and it just leads to confusion the way the legislation is now?

Mr. LENNARTSON. That is correct. The present legislation won't touch upon very many camps or child welfare centers throughout the country.

We are astounded how few there are when we get the reports in from the States.

Mr. JOHNSON. I think the point you brought out, that the general opinion of the public was that the Government is going to subsidize the milk to all summer camps, was probably from newspaper publicity that was given out right after the legislation was passed.

Mr. LENNARTSON. Yes; that is correct.

Mr. ANDRESEN. That is all, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. JOHNSON. When I first became acquainted with the program it was on a different problem. I had a surplus problem where surplus foods were going to 4–H groups and there was some confusion and, in digging into that, I found out about this situation.

With the words that are in the present law that read:

and institutions as are devoted to the care and training of underprivileged children on a public welfare or charitable basis—

it is those words—

underprivileged children on a public welfare or charitable basis—

that are causing all the confusion.

Mr. ABERNETHY. Mr. Lennartson, would you tell me again what the administrative problems would be in administering this particular phase of the program if it should become law?

Mr. LENNARTSON. The principal one would be our ability to get the State educational agency in on it. If we were required or are required to administer this program with this multitude of summer camps scattered throughout the United States from the Federal basis, in other words, from our five regional offices, the cost is going to be tremendous.

It is not only the initial development, approval of the plans, and so forth, but then there are subsequent audits and checks and so forth.

Mr. ABERNETHY. Is it your opinion that this would more or less act as a penalty in view of the cost against those presently authorized to receive the benefits of the program?

Mr. LENNARTSON. I don't quite follow you.

Mr. ABERNETHY. You say the administrative cost would be exceedingly high.

Mr. LENNARTSON. If we have to do it as a Federal agency.

Mr. ABERNETHY. All right. Then do you conclude that should this become law and these costs incurred, that that would result in penalizing others in the program in that it would take some of the funds away from the other organizations?

Mr. LENNARTSON. No, no. These are administrative funds that are made available from direct CCC appropriations so there wouldn't by any direct impact on the program funds, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. ABERNETHY. However, on the other hand as I understand the report, you don't oppose it. I don't know exactly where the Department stands.

Mr. LENNARTSON. We don't oppose it. We are merely raising the question here that it is going to be highly necessary to get State agencies in there, the educational agencies or welfare or others, who can handle this multitude of details, the clearance, the approval of these camps down at the State level, just like we do on the school lunch and the special milk program.

Mr. ABERNETHY. That is what I say. Don't you have that now?

Mr. LENNARTSON. We do.

Mr. ABERNETHY. Then the burden of setting up the program under your rules and regulations actually falls upon the people within the State right now.

Mr. LENNARTSON. We would be hopeful that we could handle it that way. Incidentally, most of the States, I believe, Mr. Davis, are expressing a willingness to handle it. Some States actually have laws prohibiting them from handling anything else but the public school system.

There may be some States where we will have to handle it direct, unless the governor can designate some other individual agency.

What we are seeking here is an expression of interest on the part of the Legislature here to aid us with the States in having them come along on the administrative end of it.

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Chairman——

Mr. ABERNETHY. Mr. Laird?

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Lennartson, wasn't it assumed when the program was limited to charitable and public welfare work in these various summer camps, that the program would be administered through State agencies? That was the legislative history?

Mr. LENNARTSON. Yes. We expressed the same sentiment there, Mr. Laird.

Mr. LAIRD. I think the legislative history of the proposal when it was passed by the Senate and the House was that it would be handled through State agencies. I understand that there are several States in which State law prohibits any State agencies from taking part in any program that is not of a public nature.

What has your practice been under the school milk program in the past few years in those States that have such statutes in existence?

Mr. LENNARTSON. We have handled those schools and those camps direct from our regional offices, and we would do likewise with these camps where the State was precluded from handling it.

What we want to do in those States that have the program, we want them to come along with us to minimize the administrative load. I am not reflecting opposition to the bill when I merely point out this problem we are faced with. We just want to keep——

Mr. LAIRD. No; I think we understand that.

One other question in regard to the administrative costs. The administrative costs aren't paid from CCC program funds?

Mr. LENNARTSON. They are not paid from CCC program funds. They are paid from CCC administrative funds.

Mr. LAIRD. Yes; but they aren't taken from the CCC $75 million that is authorized for this milk program?

Mr. LENNARTSON. That is correct.

Mr. LAIRD. Would this bill necessitate more administrative funds? Will it be necessary for the Congress to make more administrative funds available to your Department to carry on this program?

Mr. LENNARTSON. No. Up to the present time, as we see it, we don't see any difficulty in getting adequate administrative funds at this time. The extent to which this program expands greater than we anticipate and so on, it may, but it would be our responsibility then to go back to the CCC and make provisions for whatever additional administrative funds we require.

Mr. LAIRD. Have you made your announcements on your allocations for the fiscal year 1957 to the various States?

Mr. LENNARTSON. Not as yet; no.

Mr. LAIRD. In making those allocations, are they going to be based upon the history of the milk program during the past 2 years, or will they be geared to the school lunch allocations?

Mr. LENNARTSON. They are being based on the rate of use of the funds in the last year, particularly, because that was the bigger and we are adding—what is it, 15 percent to that—that is right—as an additional safeguard.

Mr. LAIRD. How much do you plan to keep in reserve?

Mr. DAVIS. We would plan to keep in reserve the balance. The $75 million would provide for 150 percent of last year's expenditures. We would earmark for the States 115 percent initially, and that would leave us approximately 35 percent of the $75 million as a cushion for

those States who might increase above the 15 percent this year and also to take care of the new outlets.

Mr. LAIRD. If this bill becomes law, you will then make your allocations to the various States based on some sort of an estimate? I mean, you will increase their allocations for the school milk program?

Mr. LENNARTSON. We would have to do that.

Mr. LAIRD. Based on estimates received from what State agency?

Mr. LENNARTSON. In most cases it is going to be the State educational agency, fortunately, who is now handling the school lunch and the special school milk program.

Mr. LAIRD. Then they will police the program to see that any payments to those camps are made on the basis of increased milk consumption per camper over the preceding year, or the preceding 2 or 3 years? Are you going to use a base period of 1 year, 2 years, or 3 years? What will be your basis to assure increased milk consumption?

Mr. LENNARTSON. I am going to ask Mr. Davis to comment on that.

Mr. DAVIS. We might start by saying our plans for the new institutions that will be eligible under Public Law 465 would also be the method by which we would handle these additional ones if this legislation under consideration is passed.

First of all, in those instances where the milk is being sold to the child, where it is a vending machine in the settlement house or where it would be a snack bar at the camp where the children buy a little bit of something in the afternoon, we would use the same pricing system that we are now using in the schools.

Where the milk was just served to the children as the normal part of the camp routine or the settlement house or the child-care center, we would use an approach similar to that which we are now using with the special school milk program in boarding schools where the milk isn't sold to the children. We require such an institution, at the time they apply, to submit to us their plans for how they intend to increase consumption. In other words, they may have been serving milk once a day and they tell us that if they are accepted into the program they will serve twice a day.

We then attempt to gear the reimbursement to that increase and base it more or less on that increase. We do not want to get into the situation we were in, in the first year of the program, where we would have to establish a specific number of half-pint base for any of these institutions. We would hope to do that with these new outlets just as we have been doing with the boarding schools.

Mr. LAIRD. I didn't quite understand how you worked it in the canteen now. Would you explain how that compares with the consumption, say, of the preceding year?

Mr. LENNARTSON. In the canteen, we would use the same pricing provision that we use in the schools now where they have had a history of milk, where they have been selling it as extra servings.

We would reimburse a maximum of 3 cents for each half pint that was sold to the child and the camp would be required to pass on as much of that 3 cents to the child as possible. In other words, if the milk was costing the camp for its canteen 6 cents a half pint, they would sell it to the child for 3 cents.

Mr. LAIRD. That would be on all milk; you would reimburse them even on the same quantity of milk that they sold last year then?

Mr. LENNARTSON. Yes, sir; with the idea that you can't reduce the price on one half pint. You use the money to reduce the price on all half pints in order to stimulate increased consumption.

Mr. LAIRD. The question I had, I think we are justified in using Commodity Credit Corporation funds if it insures increased milk consumption.

I wonder though if it should not be a direct appropriation if you are going to start using the funds to take care of all milk that is being sold in a camp canteen and in other places where milk is sold during the summer.

I wonder if the use of Commodity Credit Corporation funds shouldn't be limited to that portion that you actually increase consumption?

Mr. LENNARTSON. Mr. Laird, let's assume that you have a camp that was consuming 100 half pints and in the plan they present to us they are going to double that, and consume 200 half pints. We wouldn't give a payment based on the 200 half pints. It would be based on the 100. But if they sell milk, they will have to make the price reduction over the 200 because they can't have 2 prices.

Mr. LAIRD. That is what I wanted to get at. I understand it now.

Mr. LENNARTSON. No; they will spread their price decrease over all milk, but we are subsidizing the increased portion.

Mr. ANDRESEN. The local agency fixes the price that the children will pay?

Mr. LENNARTSON. That is correct, but we have in our regulations the requirement that, insofar as practical, all the subsidy be passed on to the child. We do have to permit them, particularly in the schools, we have permitted up to 1 cent for extra handling costs, and so forth.

In most cases they pass on the whole thing, Congressman, from experience. They are just as interested, frankly, in getting these children to consume milk as we are. It is a very revealing thing and in most cases they have passed on the full subsidy, the 3 cents.

Mr. ANDRESEN. Some places I know they charge a penny for an extra drink of milk.

Mr. LENNARTSON. That is correct. Many States are subsidizing, also. In a number of States that is being done.

Mr. ANDRESEN. Some of them make a little money on it, too, don't they?

Mr. LENNARTSON. Yes; that is correct; but we are correcting those institutions under pressure at all times.

Mr. ABERNETHY. Mr. Lennartson, do you have a breakdown, a current breakdown, of the distribution of funds for this program up through May?

Mr. LENNARTSON. Up through June 30 by now.

Mr. ABERNETHY. I imagine you have it broken down for the fiscal year. You undoubtedly have revised figures on that.

Mr. LENNARTSON. That is correct.

Mr. ABERNETHY. You have a breakdown, then, of the distribution of the $60 million program among the States for fiscal 1956?

Mr. LENNARTSON. That is correct.

Mr. ABERNETHY. I wish you would supply me with a copy, not necessarily for this record, but I would like to have a copy, and also a breakdown of the distribution of the funds for fiscal 1955.

Mr. LENNARTSON. We can do that.

Mr. ABERNETHY. And can you also indicate in the breakdown such revision as took place during 1956? In other words, I understood that you made certain allocations and then the funds were surrendered and reallocated, which would give you a new breakdown.

Mr. LENNARTSON. I know what you want. We can provide it.

Mr. ABERNETHY. I would like to have that.

Mr. JOHNSON. I think probably all of the members of the committee would like it.

Mr. ABERNETHY. You might as well supply it for the record.

(The material referred to follows:)

Special school milk program: Initial division of funds among States and actual expenditures, fiscal years 1955 and 1956

State	Fiscal year 1955		Fiscal year 1956	
	Initial division of funds	Expenditures	Initial division of funds	Payments through Apr. 3, 1956 [1]
Alabama	1,817,645	223,672	1,813,730	1,527,579
Arizona	319,810	125,874	350,395	272,658
Arkansas	1,142,955	391,761	1,227,655	825,580
California	2,383,192	599,351	2,611,595	4,058,990
Colorado	421,785	155,442	419,450	413,602
Connecticut	436,743	91,971	442,510	442,510
Delaware	69,993	20,194	72,040	157,296
District of Columbia	135,863	60,831	145,545	194,000
Florida	1,084,486	289,517	1,153,475	754,030
Georgia	1,754,943	380,518	1,774,410	1,133,887
Idaho	232,576	158,232	249,770	178,915
Illinois	1,955,512	866,523	1,954,655	3,776,071
Indiana	1,172,125	444,321	1,117,010	1,100,000
Iowa	821,997	581,569	856,755	1,189,955
Kansas	545,643	194,586	624,900	507,458
Kentucky	1,455,404	257,811	1,451,510	1,000,337
Louisiana	1,268,541	258,930	1,327,080	497,655
Maine	332,076	65,899	345,460	266,606
Maryland	668,562	159,444	663,620	973,954
Massachusetts	1,169,294	409,270	1,195,830	2,196,423
Michigan	1,785,401	589,029	1,714,075	2,826,650
Minnesota	995,752	844,002	1,002,370	1,535,806
Mississippi	1,632,668	296,092	1,638,485	744,534
Missouri	1,146,306	648,498	1,154,740	1,349,358
Montana	181,101	83,561	192,505	130,903
Nebraska	408,375	102,226	428,640	303,447
Nevada	36,155	39,341	42,860	40,542
New Hampshire	160,989	32,409	155,790	128,316
New Jersey	1,080,857	172,245	1,076,615	987,910
New Mexico	331,071	128,368	344,350	258,568
New York	3,037,048	1,650,476	3,007,030	4,480,000
North Carolina	2,330,856	861,502	2,267,495	1,045,528
North Dakota	277,160	85,207	270,385	186,800
Ohio	2,017,100	813,100	1,985,525	2,736,813
Oklahoma	917,978	298,924	920,105	586,567
Oregon	435,526	83,424	451,050	324,288
Pennsylvania	2,846,512	841,552	2,775,365	2,518,139
Rhode Island	207,544	26,960	201,500	220,531
South Carolina	1,239,891	240,620	1,277,010	488,503
South Dakota	269,448	96,746	255,415	203,548
Tennessee	1,595,489	730,561	1,581,625	1,263,070
Texas	2,888,523	719,246	2,988,075	1,904,898
Utah	297,663	215,315	287,600	152,619
Vermont	142,080	62,890	142,815	108,000
Virginia	1,355,518	244,304	1,364,885	1,001,909
Washington	631,734	318,140	634,270	960,863
West Virginia	937,292	185,799	918,890	593,203
Wisconsin	1,027,793	962,302	1,025,295	2,069,414
Wyoming	97,025	41,232	97,840	95,245
Total	49,500,000	17,149,787	50,000,000	50,713,478

[1] Represents total funds actually paid to States as of Apr. 3, 1956, including the 4th quarterly payment. Present indications are that actual expenditures will run about 3-5 percent below the $50.7 million advanced to the States.

Source: U. S. Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Marketing Service.

Mr. ABERNETHY. I am not being critical. I want to put this question, though, directly. Does the Department think this is good legislation?

Mr. LENNARTSON. I would have to say yes; it will eliminate a lot of confusion. It will place the program in the same category that the special milk program is in the schools now.

Mr. ABERNETHY. The school distribution is not necessarily among underprivileged children.

Mr. LENNARTSON. That is correct. It puts it on a uniform basis with the present school milk program in the schools.

Mr. ABERNETHY. I think that is a good answer.

Mr. Polk, I believe, had a question.

Mr. POLK. Mr. Lennartson, you referred to the fact that certain States, because of their State laws, were unable to come in under this program. I wonder, for the record, if you could give us a list of the States that are unable to come in. I am just wondering how many there are.

Mr. LENNARTSON. I might clarify that. A number of the States have laws which preclude the State educational agency from handling anything outside of the schools. We don't know at this time, Mr. Polk, whether the governor may designate the State welfare agency.

We are attempting to encourage that type of thing. Our main objective is to keep the State in between us and its constituents, frankly.

Mr. POLK. I think that is a good idea.

Mr. LENNARTSON. We think that is very meritorious.

Mr. POLK. I just wondered if there was a substantial number of States or only just a few.

Mr. LENNARTSON. I would say there are not a substantial number. The spirit of the States is excellent on this and they will lean over backward to help us.

Mr. POLK. In other words, you think you would have no serious difficulties with reference to that particular phase of the program?

Mr. LENNARTSON. That is correct, sir.

Mr. POLK. That is what I wanted to find out. Thank you.

Mr. ABERNETHY. Mr. Johnson?

Mr. JOHNSON. As the author of this legislation, I want to compliment Mr. Lennartson for the fine statement he has given the committee, and the support he has given me at this hearing.

Mr. LENNARTSON. I appreciate your courtesy.

Mr. JOHNSON. I have talked to Mr. Garber from your Department, and I asked that he appear before the committee. I don't know whether he has anything further to offer on Mr. Lennartson's statement or not.

Mr. GARBER. No; I have nothing further. I think it has been covered.

Mr. ABERNETHY. Do any of those who accompanied you care to make a further statement?

Mr. LENNARTSON. I don't think they have anything more.

Mr. JOHNSON. I would like, following your statement, to have included in the record this letter to the Boy Scouts of America. The Department witnesses it with them. I would like to have that put in the record. That is how this matter was brought out, and to my attention.

Mr. ABERNETHY. That was a letter from whom to whom?

Mr. JOHNSON. From the Department of Agriculture to the Boy Scouts of America.

Mr. ABERNETHY. That will be inserted as an exhibit in the testimony, Mr. Lennartson, without objection.

(The letter referred to follows:)

MAY 18, 1956.

Mr. PAUL L. HESSER, Sr.,
Scout Executive, Indianhead Council,
Boy Scouts of America, St. Paul, Minn.

DEAR MR. HESSER: At the request of Mr. Wheeler McMillen, of the Farm Journal, we are writing to you concerning the eligibility of summer camps to participate in the expanded fluid-milk program for children.

The bill authorizing the continuation of the special school milk program, Public Law 465 (84th Cong., 2d sess.), also provided for the operation of a similar program in "such nonprofit nursery schools, child-care centers, settlement houses, summer camps and similar organizations, as are devoted to the care and training of underprivileged children on a public welfare or charitable basis."

We have been advised by our General Counsel that the language of the act requires that eligibility for this new milk program must be limited to those institutions whose whole or chief purpose and practice is the care and training of economically underprivileged children. In making this decision, full consideration was given to the debate on this legislation which took place in both the House of Representatives and Senate prior to the enactment of the bill.

Under the legislation, eligibility can be extended to programs which are devoted to the care and training of underprivileged children, even though they are operated by an agency which has other activities, such as a religious group or a civic organization. In addition, it will be possible to extend eligibility to certain units of an institution or agency, if it can be demonstrated that most of the children served by those units are economically underprivileged.

With these legislative limitations, it will not be possible to extend eligibility to all summer camps operated or sponsored by the Boy Scouts of America. If, however, it can be demonstrated that most of the children who will attend a particular Boy Scout camp during the camping season will be economically underprivileged children, that camp could be approved for participation.

We are giving top priority to the development of this new milk program, with a view toward launching it at the earliest possible date. I am asking that your name be added to those who will be sent an announcement as soon as it is released by the Department.

Sincerely,

MARTIN GARBER,
Director, Food Distribution Division.

Mr. ABERNETHY. We thank you, Mr. Lennartson. I believe according to the agenda here the next witness is Mr. Benjamin F. Castle.

STATEMENT OF BENJAMIN F. CASTLE, EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT, MILK INDUSTRY FOUNDATION

Mr. CASTLE. I have a brief prepared statement, Mr. Chairman.

My name is B. F. Castle. I am here as executive vice president of the Milk Industry Foundation, whose address is 1145 19th NW., Washington, D. C.

The Milk Industry Foundation, a nonprofit membership corporation, is the "trade association" of the fluid milk processing and distributing branch of the dairy industry. There are 1,500 companies comprising membership in the United States, Canada, and 8 foreign countries.

We favor the amendment to the Agricultural Act of last year as proposed by Congressman Johnson. This appears to be a logical application of the school milk program; namely, to nonprofit summer

camps. It will insure good nutrition to many children who would otherwise not have benefits of fresh fluid milk.

We realize that this is a subsidized milk program. I cannot refrain from expressing the hope that that fact will somehow be brought to the attention of the State administrators of the program and to the beneficiaries of the subsidized milk.

Another beneficial effect, from the standpoint of the taxpayer, is that it will absorb some of the surplus which under the price-support program is now paid for by the taxpayers.

I would like to include in my testimony the following telegram received yesterday from the North Carolina Dairy Products Association:

> The North Carolina Dairy Products Association urges you to support the passage of the Johnson bill, now in the House Agriculture Committee, which makes milk available through the special school milk program to children attending nonprofit summer camps.
>
> North Carolina has a large number of its children of school age now attending nonprofit recreational camps located throughout the State. These children need milk even more in camp because they are participating in strenuous sports. However, due to the limited operating budget of these camps, many of them serve beverages that have little food value. For better nutrition, better health, and to alleviate dairy surpluses when production is greatest, we hope the Johnson bill will be approved.
>
> J. Lloyd Langson,
> *Executive Vice President, North Carolina Dairy Products Association.*

This completes my testimony and I thank you gentlemen on behalf of the members of the Milk Industry Foundation for permitting me to appear before you.

We thank you for the privilege of appearing.

Mr. Abernethy. Are there any questions, gentlemen?

Thank you very much, Mr. Castle. They seem to be well satisfied with your statement.

Mr. Lennartson, I would like to go back and ask you this question that has occurred to me.

With respect to these camps, while they are nonprofit, after all, it takes money to run them. That money has to come from some source or from someone, either from the children or from some other source, and some of that money undoubtedly now goes to milk.

Is this going to result in an increased consumption of milk, or is it just going to result in the Government picking up the check?

Mr. Lennartson. The program is aimed very definitely at the subsidizing increased consumption of milk.

Mr. Abernethy. Is there any question in your mind as to whether or not it would definitely result in that, or would it just result in the Government picking up the check?

I don't think any of us are interested in the Government picking up the check for milk that these camps are already getting. I am not.

Mr. Lennartson. Mr. Chairman, I don't think there is any question but what the money expended on this program is going to increase the consumption of milk. It has been reflected very clearly in the special milk program in the schools, and I see no reason why it shouldn't have the same impact on these camps, because when these camps submit their plans, the approval of the camp is going to be based on the plan as to how they are going to increase consumption and, until they clearly spell that out, they won't be approved.

Mr. ABERNETHY. I was just wondering how you were going to arrive at that. Some of these camps have been in operation already for many years, no doubt. It is an annual thing. It comes off every year. They have a fixed period of the season when they take the boys and the girls into these camps and undoubtedly they now serve a quantity of milk.

I don't know how much, but surely 99 99/100 percent of them provide a quantity of milk as a part of the diet. These camps would have some record, I guess, of the quantity of milk that is being served, but here we have one that is just starting this year.

How would you determine whether or not it would result in an increase in a camp of that kind when they have no historical consumption figures?

Mr. LENNARTSON. I am going to have to draw on Mr. Davis here for that.

Mr. ABERNETHY. I realize this is administrative, but I just wanted to find out about it.

Mr. DAVIS. It is a very serious problem, sir, and we have given it a great deal of thought. We have discussed it with a lot of the State people who have had experience directly with the camps. It is an equally serious problem with childcare centers and some of the other new groups, but taking camps first, and breaking them down into two examples, (1) the example you cited of a camp that has been in operation for a number of years and has been serving milk. They would have, first of all, records of their previous milk consumption, but we would, as Mr. Lennartson has pointed out, in getting their application, ask them, "What has been your practice on serving milk? What do you intend to do now under this program to increase consumption?"

In a situation like that, it is a case of serving all of the kids milk or none, so if they have been serving milk, say perhaps only once a day, and their attendance is 100 children in that camp, then we would assume they were serving approximately 100 half pints.

Then they tell us on their application that they intend, if they are accepted, to serve it twice a day. That would automatically be a 100 percent increase in their consumption. We would not propose to actually get down to a head count. The administrative cost of that would be out of proportion, we believe, to the advantages of it.

However, where they have told us that they were going to increase their services by 100 percent, we would then gear our reimbursement to that increase.

Mr. ABERNETHY. Let me interrupt there. Do you not have some regulation or a minimum standard of the quantity of milk that they should normally be serving, and then say, "Now, if you benefit under this program, you have to serve milk over and above that quantity"?

Mr. DAVIS. Because the practices vary so between camps, you immediately get into terrific headaches if you attempt to set some hard and fast standard. A camp might have been serving milk twice a day previously and they say, "Well, we are going to serve a mid-morning milk." We would not want to set a standard that would call, say, for once a day, because then we would be throwing some of the money away on the second serving that this particular camp already had been making in the past. We have, therefore, thought it best to gear it to the individual camp on what they had

been doing. With the records there we would come back and check at a later date on an audit basis.

Now, on the camp that is just starting this year, that has never served milk before, we would ask that camp, "What in your budgeting for this camp had you planned to do? What would you plan to serve? How much milk would you plan to serve if you were not in this program?"

Mr. ABERNETHY. Do you think you would get a very forthright answer in all cases?

Mr. DAVIS. Sir, I don't believe that they could say that they would not serve milk in a summer camp, so they would have to have postulated some sort of serving.

Mr. ABERNETHY. I don't see how you can administer—I am not speaking now of just the camps, but even the schools—this program and carry out the objective of it, which was to increase the consumption of milk, unless you lay down a standard of the quantity that they normally should serve without the program.

Mr. DAVIS. We would obviously look at other summer camps first of all and operate on the premise that the new camps would serve about the same amount of milk. All summer camps serve some milk. We would attempt to work out with them what would be a base for the particular summer camp. By establishing a national standard, we would develop more headaches.

In order to take care of the exception, we would do more harm than good by setting a national minimum or a national base for a summer camp, I believe.

Mr. ABERNETHY. Unless that is definitely pinned down this program could—I am not speaking of just this bill, but I am speaking of the whole program—result in nothing but the Government picking up the check for the normal amount of milk that would be served, which would defeat the very object of the program. The program was predicated on the idea of moving surplus milk into these channels to increase the consumption of milk.

Mr. DAVIS. Yes, sir; but we have to recognize that the legislation provides the funds to increase consumption, not to pay for the increased consumption. Otherwise, I think you are quite right.

Our present operation of the special school milk program would not fully meet the latter conditions. The legislation as we read it provides the funds to increase consumption. There are a number of ways that that could be done, giving milk away free perhaps, but the program so far has been based on the fact that if you provide the funds that will result in a decreased cost of the milk, you get increased consumption.

We tried the first year to gear it specifically to paying only for increased consumption over a historical base, and it resulted in excluding thousands of schools over the country.

Mr. ABERNETHY. Why did it result in that? Because they had never served any milk at all?

Mr. DAVIS. No, sir; because the amount of the subsidy which they got for their increased consumption had to be spread over all the milk that was sold. In order to reduce the price to the child to get increased consumption, they had to reduce the price on all milk sold, not just this specific additional half pint, and they had to reduce the price before they knew how much they were going to get for a hypothetical increase.

Mr. ABERNETHY. Of course, we all know when Mr. Andresen put this amendment into the law that he had in mind increasing the consumption of milk, and the question occurred to me just now, with these new camps coming on, whether distributing a portion of the milk to them would result in an increase in the normal consumption of milk. If not, then the objective would never be reached?

Mr. DAVIS. That is absolutely right, and we are in complete agreement.

Mr. ABERNETHY. It is a good objective.

Mr. DAVIS. The only difference is perhaps the administrative mechanism that you use to guarantee that. We would not extend this program to a camp until we were satisfied that by so doing they had worked out a plan to increase their consumption and for the new camps there would be a base established, but not on a national standard.

Mr. LENNARTSON. I don't think we can deny but in a program of this nature you are going to find some individual camps, such as your new ones, where you may develop some slippage, so-called, because of arriving at the original base, but when you think in terms of the older camps, which of course are the predominant ones, there you have your history of milk service over a number of years. We have data on camps there that run all the way from serving once a day up to serving four times a day.

It is very unlikely you are going to get much increase in milk consumption in a camp that has historically been serving milk four times a day, but certainly there is a wide opportunity where they serve it once or twice.

I think we should recognize clearly that there is some slippage in any program of this type.

Mr. ABERNETHY. There is bound to be because the administration of this complex program certainly couldn't be absolutely perfect.

Mr. LENNARTSON. However, when you come to meet with these people, it is really refreshing. Their objective is to get just as much milk into those children, more so, than it is ours because they are dealing with them from day to day.

Mr. ABERNETHY. It would at the same time switch some of the milk costs over to the Federal Treasury instead of picking it up themselves.

Mr. Johnson, do you have any questions?

Mr. JOHNSON. No.

Mr. ANDRESEN. I might supplement what the chairman has said. This program which I sponsor had the indirect purpose of holding down the surplus milk in the country from going into manufactured products which were being supported. Has it accomplished that objective?

Mr. LENNARTSON. We think it has definitely accomplished it and I believe at the hearings on this original bill we inserted the results of the research project we had carried on, where we were able to go in city by city and actually take their purchase slips in a very concise way and trace what they had been doing the year previous, and so on, and there is no question in our minds but what it has had a tremendous impact in increasing milk consumption.

Mr. ANDRESEN. Then the fact that we have instituted this program in Congress to use this surplus milk for American schoolchildren has

definitely decreased the amount of surplus milk that would have otherwise gone into butter, cheese, and powder?

Mr. LENNARTSON. That is correct, without any question it has, and it has done the school children of this Nation a tremendous amount of good.

Mr. ABERNETHY. Mr. Laird?

Mr. LAIRD. A minute ago you referred to the statements that the administrators of the program must sign in order to qualify for the Federal payment. Are those statements such that the penalities for filing false claims against the Government, if there is a false claim, could be levied? Would prosecution be instituted?

Mr. LENNARTSON. I don't know whether they sign a voucher of that nature, or whether it merely makes a provision for them to make us whole.

Mr. DAVIS. There is a certification that the statement is true and it is the same thing that we have done for years under the school lunch program, and if they file a false claim, they are not only liable for the amount of the claim, but they are also liable for action.

Mr. LAIRD. Then there would be certification by the individual camp operator?

Mr. LENIS. That is right, sir.

Mr. LAIRD. Would that certification be subject to review and is it reviewed now as far as the school milk program is concerned, by the General Accounting Office?

Mr. LENNARTSON. The audit program of the AMS is devoted primarily frankly to the auditing of the school lunch and the school milk programs. It is the biggest job they have. We have auditors out continuously on this, and the States themselves participate in it, too.

Mr. JOHNSON. There is only one thing I wanted to say, in summing up, to see whether there is agreement. Mr. Abernethy brought up the question of new camps, and I believe it was the consensus of the testimony that new camps would be given a base.

They would have to be given a base and they would have to use milk above that base before they would be granted any Government subsidy?

Mr. LENNARTSON. That is correct.

Mr. ABERNETHY. Thank you, Mr. Lennartson.

Mr. Brightman, we would be glad to hear from you now.

STATEMENT OF M. H. BRIGHTMAN, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, DAIRY INDUSTRY COMMITTEE

Mr. BRIGHTMAN. I have a brief statement, Mr. Chairman.

My name is M. H. Brightman. I am executive secretary of the Dairy Industry Committee, which is composed of official representatives of the following national dairy associations, whose members are engaged in processing, manufacturing, and distributing milk and dairy products: American Butter Institute, National Cheese Institute, National Creameries Association, American Dry Milk Institute, Evaporated Milk Association, International Association of Ice Cream Manufacturers, Milk Industry Foundation.

Our views on utilizing surplus milk to build sturdy bodies for children of school age are well known to members of this subcommittee.

We believe that the special school milk program not only aids in disposing of surplus milk, but contributes to the development of the milk-drinking habit among young people, which is important to them throughout their lives.

H. R. 11375 removes a barrier which exists in Public Law 465 by eliminating the need for economic differentiation among "child-care centers, settlement houses, summer camps, and similar nonprofit institutions."

This bill extends the base for disposing of surplus milk to many children of preschool age and makes it available to others during the nonschool period.

While we fully agree that extending the base for the increased disposition of surplus milk is desirable, we also believe that further extension is worthy of consideration. We recommend, therefore, that the language in the bill be extended to include other nonsupported products by amending line 1, on page 2, by inserting after the word "milk":

and manufactured dairy products which are suitable for incorporation in or preparation of school lunches, but for which no price-support program is in effect.

I will tell you the reason why I made this last statement.

Mr. ABERNETHY. Give us an illustration of what you have in mind.

Mr. BRIGHTMAN. I think a lot of that is explained in a statement that has been furnished to Mr. Johnson by the Evaporated Milk Association.,

Mr. JOHNSON. I don't believe you have that. I intended to put it in the record.

Mr. ABERNETHY. I have a copy of it.

Mr. BRIGHTMAN. They are one of the associations that make up the Dairy Industry Committee, and in child-care centers, nursery schools, settlement houses, and so forth, evaporated milk has been used very extensively in the past.

They believe that it might be worthy of consideration, aside from just considering the fluid milk, that possibly evaporated milk might also be included within this category of the non-school-year institutions.

That is the reason for the suggested statement. This has been proposed at various times in the past, and I realize that there are many administrative difficulties concerned with it, but within the dairy industry, as we know, we have competition within segments and phases of the industry the same as we have between the dairy industry and others, and here is one particular group within the industry who handles a lot of milk, primarily in the manufacturing areas, and they believe that this type of product might also be considered under this program for the child-care centers and settlement houses, particularly.

Mr. ABERNETHY. Are there any questions?

Mr. ANDRESEN. Would you include any other commodity like ice cream?

Mr. BRIGHTMAN. We might include ice cream. That is a non-price-support item which utilizes quite a little milk.

Mr. ANDRESEN. Would that be for the benefit of the processors or for the benefit of the support program?

Mr. BRIGHTMAN. It will still use milk products. You might increase the dairy products in another form.

Mr. JOHNSON. May I ask a question?

If you thought that this legislation could go through the way it is in this session and by amending it as you suggest it might not go through, would you recommend that we leave it as is?

Mr. BRIGHTMAN. I will leave that to the consideration of the committee. I am just voicing the sentiment of seven different associations in this particular case.

Mr. ABERNETHY. Is there anything further?

Thank you, Mr. Brightman.

I believe the next witness is Mr. John Baker. I think it would be well to insert in the record at this point, before Mr. Baker comes on, since it is in keeping with the statement of Mr. Brightman, the statement of the Evaporated Milk Association.

(The statement referred to follows:)

EVAPORATED MILK ASSOCIATION,
Chicago, Ill., June 11, 1956.

Hon. THOMAS G. ABERNETHY,
House Office Building, Washington, D. C.:

DEAR CONGRESSMAN ABERNETHY: We are enclosing a very brief statement submitted on behalf of the evaporated-milk industry regarding enactment of H. R. 11375. We sincerely hope that you will have an opportunity to glance over the statement and support the change in language which we have recommended.

Very truly yours,

JOHN A. HAAS, *General Counsel.*

STATEMENT SUBMITTED BY JOHN A. HAAS, GENERAL COUNSEL, EVAPORATED MILK ASSOCIATION, CHICAGO, ILL., RE H. R. 11375

We have been advised that there are to be hearings on the above-captioned bill recently introduced by Congressman Johnson. The Evaporated Milk Association, which represents substantially all of the manufacturers of evaporated milk in the United States, submits the following statement of its views regarding the proposed legislation.

Evaporated milk is whole milk reduced to double richness by the removal of somewhat more than one-half of the water contained in regular milk. The product is homogenized, packed in cans, sterilized, and is distributed throughout the world. In the United States, evaporated milk is sold in practically every grocery store from coast to coast.

For many years this industry has endeavored to stand on its own feet, constantly promoting its product with professional medical people, welfare agencies, public institutions, educational institutions and organizations dealing with groups of children and adults. The individual companies belonging to the Evaporated Milk Association have spent millions of dollars in advertising their product and promoting their brands. During these years the industry has not sought the aid of the Federal Government and has not attempted to participate in the price-support program administered by the Commodity Credit Corporation. Because we have stood firm and attempted to do the best job possible in merchandising of dairy products without the aid of the Federal Government, we find ourselves in the position of competing with the Commodity Credit Corporation for outlets for milk in both the domestic and foreign market. For example, there was a time when a substantial volume of evaporated milk was sold for the use in school-lunch programs to prepare nourishing and appetizing foods. Welfare agencies were also a substantial purchaser of evaporated milk, and this segment of the dairy industry for many years has been the only substantial exporter of milk from the United States.

Under the law which permits the giveaway of price-supported commodities, no amount of advertising or promotion can overcome the economic consequences of a program which charges the cost of milk products to the Government as against one which endeavors to obtain its price in the market place. Under the special school milk program, we have been confronted with still another competitor riding free on the coattails of the United States Treasury. Under these circumstances it can be readily seen that the type of expansion program contemplated by H. R.

11375 will make further inroads into the use of evaporated milk. We therefore respectfully request that H. R. 11375 before its enactment be amended in line 1 on page 2 thereof by inserting the following language after the word "milk": "and manufactured dairy products which are suitable for incorporation in or preparation of school lunches, but for which no price support program is in effect."

We feel that the use of such language will at least give this industry a fighting chance to maintain its status in the economy if we fulfill our obligation in promoting the use of evaporated milk.

Mr. ABERNETHY. All right, Mr. Baker.

STATEMENT OF JOHN A. BAKER, ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT, NATIONAL FARMERS UNION

Mr. BAKER. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I have a brief statement. I will be glad to try to answer questions if anyone has them. With more milk and butterfat being produced in 1955, milk production reached a new high of 123.5 billion pounds, and it is now predicted by the Department of Agriculture to be 126 billion pounds in 1956.

The average production per cow in the United States in 1956 will pass 6,000 pounds per year for the first time in the history of the United States, it is now competently forecast by the Department of Agriculture.

With the normal expectation seasonally of increased production during summer months, the National Farmers Union wants to represent the interest of dairy producers in seeking the means to maximum consumption. As one of the ways to increase consumption of fluid milk and to substantially reduce the amount of milk for which "surplus" prices are received by farmers, we strongly support Congressman Lester Johnson's bill, H. R. 11375.

We in the National Farmers Union are keenly aware of the excellent manner in which Congressman Lester Johnson represents the interests of farm families. Coming from the great dairy State of Wisconsin, he is naturally concerned with the problems of dairy farmers. As the members of this committee know, he has also seen the interrelations of interests of all farmers on the legislation acted upon by this subcommittee and the full committee and by the entire House.

In his sponsorship of H. R. 11375 he has recognized the need for clarification of Public Law 465 in the interest of dairy producers in the United States.

I would like to digress from my prepared statement at that point and commend the entire subcommittee for the work you have been doing since your appointment in steering good dairy legislation through the House. Among those very fine things that you have done in the last 2 years is the general and continued expansion of the school milk program.

We feel that you acted in a very statesmanlike way when, after a long series of very detailed hearings, Mr. Chairman, you in effect blocked the moves to destroy or weaken the market milk order programs. You also, we feel, were largely responsible in this subcommittee for the inclusion in a bill, which failed as yet, so far as becoming law, but was a very outstanding step forward for the dairy farmers of the United States, of the approved income provisions, in the so-called Poage bill that was considered at the time that the second or third or fourth best agricultural act went through in May.

As members of the subcommittee know, the Farmers Union has endorsed Congresswoman Coy Knutson's bill to still further expand the special fluid milk for schools program.

The Johnson bill provides that the special school milk program be extended to nonprofit nursery schools, child-care centers, settlement houses, summer camps, and similar nonprofit institutions devoted to the care and training of children.

Actually, as we see his bill, provision is made for children to receive milk in organized, nonprofit summer activity on the same basis as they receive it in nonprofit schools of high-school grade and under, during the regular school term. We heartily endorse this approach to the implementation of the special school milk program during the summer months.

Public Law 465 is being interpreted as being restrictive in the operation of the special school milk program when related to summer camps, et cetera. Lawyers in the Department of Agriculture are interpreting the law as extending the special school milk program to underprivileged children on a public-welfare or charitable basis, but apparently only during the summer months.

The special school milk program is not restricted to underprivileged children in schools, and should not be, and I hope never will be. Children should not be required to take a pauper's oath in order to qualify for more milk. Instead, all children should participate equally in the program.

In other words, there is no discrimination in the operation of the school part of the program, and there should not be any in the other parts of the program. Unless H. R. 11375 is approved by the subcommittee and passed by Congress, the summer program would be restricted to underprivileged children and would, in effect, be discriminatory.

National Farmers Union takes the position that reimbursement of schools should be the maximum possible out of funds available and that every encouragement and incentive should be given to encourage additional outlets such as 4–H and Future Farmers of America camps during summer months.

The broad objective of National Farmers Union is to increase the consumption of milk by children whenever and wherever possible. We want to improve nutritional standards of children and to substantially reduce the amount of milk for which "surplus" prices are received by farmers.

Pulling a nonprofit summer activity into the special school-milk program will have long-range value in obtaining increased consumption of milk. Our people have recognized the importance of this all over the country, Mr. Chairman. Our local and State organizations and their members and officers have adopted the promotion of this special fluid-milk program as one of their top priority activities in their local action program.

They have offered their full and complete cooperation to local school boards and county authorities to help them to qualify where they are not now in the program or to expand their existing special fluid milk programs in the districts where our people live.

I would like to add at that point, Mr. Chairman, and it is perfectly obvious to all of us, any time you set out to do something or you set up a program to ask the Federal Government to do something, it is going to pose an administrative problem, and I was glad to hear the testi-

mony of the Department witness in answer to Mr. Polk's question that, sure, these administrative problems are difficult, but they can be overcome; and that was a very encouraging answer that Mr. Lennartson gave to your question, Mr. Polk, that the States almost universally are taking a very careful and important interest in this program and are doing everything they can to work out ways and means by which they can participate in it.

I was glad to know that the same thing applies to this summer activity as well as the winter school program. Only about 15 million of the nearly 40 million United States children enrolled in elementary and secondary schools for 1954–55 attend schools where the special school milk program is in effect. I don't have what the figure is for this year. I hope that this will show in your record.

This does not necessarily mean that all 15 million children are getting all the milk they need and want. Even in the schools where they do have the program, our folks in the different local school districts are working on that problem as well as in the districts where the schools do not now participate in the program.

If we can extend the special school milk program to additional children during the summer or a part of the summer, extending authority for this time on the same basis as during the regular school term, we ought to do so.

It appears to us that Congress intended that Public Law 465 contain the provisions of H. R. 11375. That is not a legal opinion, but rather, from the language of the existing law, probably an optimistic and hopeful interpretation, and with the opinion that has been rendered by the General Counsel of the Department of Agriculture this bill appears to be absolutely necessary or a very large number of potential outlets, summer outlets, for the special fluid milk program will be closed, unless this bill is enacted.

In any event, we believe there is widespread support on both sides of the aisle for H. R. 11375. We again urge that you favorably consider the bill before you.

Mr. ABERNETHY. Are there any questions?

Thank you very much, Mr. Baker.

Are there other witnesses to testify?

I have a telegram from Mr. W. P. Watson, secretary of the New Jersey Dairymen's Council, which will be inserted.

(The telegram referred to follows:)

TRENTON, N. J., *June 8, 1956.*

Hon. THOMAS G. ABERNETHY,
House Office Building, Washington, D. C.

New Jersey Dairymen's Council urges passage of H. R. 11375 to extend successful school milk program to 4–H, Y, and other nonprofit summer camps.

W. P. WATSON,
Secretary, New Jersey Dairymen's Council.

Mr. HEIMBURGER. I think the record should show that that is a statement in favor of the enactment of the bill.

Mr. ABERNETHY. All right.

I think those are all the letters, statements, and telegrams that have been supplied. If there are others, they will be inserted unless there should be objection.

We will go into executive session now.

Thank you, all you gentlemen. Thank you very much.

(The following letters were submitted for the record:)

NATIONAL DAIRY COUNCIL,
Chicago, Ill., June 11, 1956.

AGRICULTURE COMMITTEE,
House of Representatives,
Care of Miss Mabel Downing, Secretary,
New House Office Building, Washington, D. C.

GENTLEMEN: The National Dairy Council, with headquarters in Chicago, Ill., and 84 affiliated offices located throughout the United States, is the nutrition research and educational organization for the dairy industry. For the past 41 years it has assisted in improving the nutritional well-being of school-age children through increased consumption of milk and other dairy foods.

The Federal school lunch program and the recent special school milk program have assisted in this direction by making available to more children the nutritious foods which many children do not receive at home. Much progress has been made in improving nutritional well-being of schoolchildren but, unfortunately, surveys show that many children still lack adequate calcium and vitiman A, both abundant in milk and milk products. The school lunch and the special sehool milk make the most significant nutrient contribution to the child that he receives all day.

The National Dairy Counеil believes Congressman Lester Johnson's bill (H. R. 11375) to amend section 201 (C) of the Agricultural Act in order to extend the sehool milk program to agencies and institutions now barred from receiving milk by a recent USDA ruling, is a very worthy one needing immediate passage.

To assist in the improvement of the nutritional well-being of underprivileged ehildren is a year-round challenge and opportunity. Because the proposed H. R. 11375 contributes to the most worthy objective, the National Dairy Council urges favorable action by the Congress.

Very truly yours,

MILTON HULT, *President.*

MILWAUKEE COUNTY ASSOCIATION FOR RETARDED CHILDREN,
Milwaukee, Wis., June 15, 1956.

Congressman LESTER JOHNSON,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. JOHNSON: We would just like to add our word of encouragement to you in your proposed bill (H. R. 11375) to eliminate the word "underprivileged" from the sehool-luneh program.

We are sponsoring a summer day camp for retarded children, and had inquired as to whether we could get milk for them under the school-lunch program. Mr. Gunderson of that department in Wiseonsin informed us of your bill, stating that, if it were passed, we might be eligible. We sincerely hope this bill is passed, and would very much appreciate your letting us know of its progress.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) June Hellman,
(Typed) Mrs. V. C. HELLMAN.
Corresponding Secretary.

THE STATE OF WISCONSIN,
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
Madison, June 14, 1956.

Hon. LESTER JOHNSON,
Member of Congress, Ninth District,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. JOHNSON: This letter is to endorse bill H. R. 11375, whieh has for its purpose the elimination of the words "underprivileged, welfare, or charitable basis" from the law in reference to the distribution of milk.

I do hope your bill receives the support whieh it merits, since without the elimination of those words it will be impossible to provide milk to the hundreds of children at camps. Many of these children are underprivileged and eharitable, but some are not. Without including all, you have another program impossible of aecurate administration, and one whieh will eliminate an excellent ehannel for the removal of surplus milk. I am speaking for the many school eamps—camps at fairs, and camps which have conservation education as their primary purpose.

Sincerely yours,

R. S. IHLENFELDT,
Supervisor Conservation Education, Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, Madison, Wis.

NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE,
Milwaukee, Wis., June 14, 1956.

Hon. LESTER A. JOHNSON,
Congressman, Ninth District of Wisconsin,
House Office Building, Washington, D. C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN JOHNSON: Allow me the privilege of recording my strong support for your bill H. R. 11375, which seeks to further amend the Agricultural Act of 1954 with respect to the special school-milk program as amended in the present session of Congress, by making changes in section 201–C of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended.

Your proposal to remove the reference to "the care and training of underprivileged children on a public welfare or chartiable basis" from the provision, including "nonprofit nursery schools, child-care centers, settlement houses, summer camps, and similar nonprofit institutions" in the school-milk program will greatly facilitate administration of the law. It is obvious that there are certain population groups, which can only be reached by agencies such as settlements, who need to have better nutrition, specifically through increased consumption of fluid milk. It is also obvious that this will lead to better markets for the dairy farmer.

I do hope that your proposed amendment will be adopted in this session of Congress.

Faithfully yours,

R. B. GUTMANN,
Executive Director.

(Affiliated with the National Federation of Settlements and Neighborhood Centers.)

TREES FOR TOMORROW CONSERVATION CAMP,
Eagle River, Wis., June 14, 1956.

Hon. L. JOHNSON,
Congressman, Wisconsin, Ninth District,
House Office Building, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: I take this opportunity to endorse your bill H. R. 11375 as another important factor in increasing the consumption of dairy products.

This bill will also make possible the efficient administration of the program which would not be possible in the case of another bill which is understood to be under consideration that limits the distribution of milk in camps to underprivileged children.

We sincerely hope that your bill will become law and congratulate you upon your action in this instance.

Very sincerely yours,

JERRY OLSON, *Camp Director.*

BADGER COUNCIL, BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA,
Fond du Lac, Wis., June 14, 1956.

Congressman LESTER JOHNSON,
House Office Building, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. JOHNSON: We are very much aware of bill H. R. 11375, which is currently before the House, as its passage would be of great benefit to our Boy Scout camp.

We have a large number of boys participating in our camping program consuming gallons of milk. This bill would extend the health-giving benefits of this commodity to still more of our youth.

Therefore, speaking for the Badger Council, Boy Scouts of America, we heartily endorse this bill and ask for your support in this measure.

Sincerely yours,

THOMAS BEGGS, *Scout Executive.*

(Whereupon, at 11:30 a. m., the subcommittee proceeded in executive session.)

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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 752
H. R. 11375

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INDEX AND SUMMARY OF H. R. 11375

May 22, 1956	Rep. Johnson, Wis., introduced H. R. 11375 which was referred to the House Committee on Agriculture. Print of bill as introduced.
June 13, 1956	House subcommittee ordered H. R. 11375 reported.
June 21, 1956	House committee ordered H. R. 11375 reported.
June 26, 1956	House committee reported H. R. 11375 without amendment. House Report No. 2472. Print of bill and report.
July 2, 1956	House passed H. R. 11375 without amendment.
July 3, 1956	H. R. 11375 was referred to Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. Print of bill as referred.
July 13, 1956	Senate committee reported H. R. 11375 without amendment. Senate Report No. 2576. Print of bill and report.
July 16, 1956	Senate passed H. R. 11375 without amendment.
July 20, 1956	Approved: Public Law 752, 84th Cong.

Hearings: H. R. 11375, House Committee on Agriculture. June 13, 1956

May 21, 1938 Hon. Johnson, Wis., introduced H. R. 11471 which was referred to the House committee on Public Lands. Print of bill is requested.

June 15, 1938 House subcommittee ordered H. R. 11471 favorably reported.

June 17, 1938 House committee reported H. R. 11471 (report).

June 20, 1938 House committee reported H. R. 11471 without amendment. House Report No. 2472. Private calendar. bill and report.

July 1, 1938 House passed H. R. 11471 without amendment.

July 3, 1938 H. R. 11471 was referred to Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. Print of bill as referred.

July 13, 1938 Senate committee reported H. R. 11471 without amendment. Senate Report No. 2277. Calendar. bill and report.

July 14, 1938 Senate passed H. R. 11471 without amendment.

July 20, 1938 Approved: Public Law 742, 75th Cong.

Remarks: H. R. 11471, House committee on Agriculture. June 15, 1938

DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 752

SCHOOL MILK PROGRAM.

Extends the special school milk program to non-profit child-care organizations whether or not they are for underprivileged children.

H. R. 11375

A BILL

84TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 11375

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 22, 1956

Mr. JOHNSON of Wisconsin introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture

A BILL

To amend the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, to further extend the Special School Milk Program to certain institutions for the care and training of children.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the last sentence of section 201 (c) of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, is amended to read as follows: "For the period beginning September 1, 1954, and ending June 30, 1955, not to exceed $50,000,000, and for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, not to exceed $60,000,000, and for each of the two fiscal years in the period beginning July 1, 1956, and ending June 30, 1958, not to exceed $75,000,000, of the funds of the Commodity Credit Corporation shall

be used to increase the consumption of fluid milk by children in (1) nonprofit schools of high-school grade and under; and in (2) nonprofit nursery schools, child-care centers, settlement houses, summer camps, and similar nonprofit institutions devoted to the care and training of children."

84TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 11375

A BILL

To amend the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, to further extend the Special School Milk Program to certain institutions for the care and training of children.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Wisconsin

MAY 22, 1956
Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

H. R. 11375

A BILL

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued June 14, 1956
For actions of June 13, 1956
84th-2nd, No. 98

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HIGHLIGHTS: House agreed to conference report on small reclamation projects bill. Rep. Long criticized administration's farm policies. House authorized committee to report housing bill by Saturday midnight. House subcommittee ordered reported bill extending special school milk program to other institutions. Senate received from President International Wheat Agreement. Senate committee reported bill to purchase lands in Cache National Forest. Senate passed public works appropriation bill. Sen Scott urged creation of world food bank. Sens. Mundt, Eastland, McCarthy introduced and Sens. Mundt and McCarthy discussed bills re summary suspension of Federal employees.

HOUSE

1. RECLAMATION. Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 5881, to provide Federal assistance, in the 17 Western States, to local irrigation districts, water districts, and other public agencies in the construction of small projects; having previously rejected a motion to recommit the conference report by a vote of 179 to 209. p. 9194

2. MILK. The Dairy Products Subcommittee of the Agriculture Committee ordered reported to the full committee H. R. 11375, to extend the special school milk program to certain institutions for the care and training of children. ~~p. D620~~

3. HOUSING; FARM LOANS. The Banking and Currency Committee, on June 12, ordered reported H. R. 11510, to extend and amend laws relating to the provision and improvement of housing and conservation and development of urban communities, and certain farm housing programs; and on June 13, Rep. Spence requested and received permission to file, by Saturday midnight, a report on H. R. 11742, a clean bill on the same subject. p. 9194

4. FARM PROGRAM. Rep. Long criticized this Administration's farm policies as being detrimental to the best interests of the American farmer. p. 9244

5. WATER POLLUTION. Passed with amendment H. R. 9540, to provide for cooperative research and action by the Public Health Service and State and local organizations to combat the problem of water pollution, and to authorize certain expenditures for the implementation of the programs (p. 9198). Subsequent to this action, the House considered S. 890, a similar bill, and substituted the provisions of H. R. 9540, as passed, for the language of the State bill; conferees were then appointed; and H. R. 9540 was laid on the table. p. 9241

6. EDUCATION. The Education and Labor Committee reported without amendment H. R. 11695, to extend until June 30, 1958, the programs of financial assistance in the construction and operation of schools in certain areas affected by Federal activities (H. Rept. 2367). p. 9256

SENATE

7. WHEAT. Received from the President the International Wheat Agreement formulated at the United Nations Wheat Conference; to Foreign Relations Committee. p. 9109

8. APPROPRIATIONS. Passed with amendment H. R. 11319, the public works appropriation bill for 1957. Conferees were appointed. pp. 9141, 9148

The Appropriations Subcommittee ordered reported with amendments to the full committee H. R. 11473, the legislative branch appropriation bill for 1957. p. D618

9. FORESTRY. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported with amendment S. 3132, to provide for the purchase of lands within the Cache National Forest, Utah (S. Rept. 2207). p. 9110

10. FOOD BANK. Sen. Scott urged the creation of a world food bank as a means of improving our relations with other countries. p. 9133

11. POULTRY INSPECTION. Received from the Labor and Public Welfare Committee its report, "Compulsory Inspection of Poultry" (S. Doc. 129). p. 9118

12. VETERANS' BENEFITS. Sen. Lehman announced that hearings will be held June 20 and 21 on pending bills to extend the veterans' loan-guaranty program. p. 9119

13. NATURAL RESOURCES. Sen. Neuberger stated that oil and gas drilling in national wildlife refuges is inconsistent with the original purpose of these game sanctuaries, and inserted several statements on the matter. p. 9129

Sen. Watkins expressed gratification on the renewed interest in the conservation of our natural resources, and inserted his statement and that of Mrs. Gifford Pinchot on the subject. p. 9167

14. TRANSPORTATION. Sen. Thye urged early passage of legislation to help alleviate the shortage of railroad boxcars, and inserted his letter to the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee urging early action of such pending bills. p. 9140

15. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Sen. Johnson announced that the conference report on the Commerce Dept. appropriation bill will be considered today. p. 9148

16. PUBLIC POWER. Sen. Morse discussed the possible effects that would result from the construction of the Hells Canyon dam. p. 9171

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued June 22, 1956
For actions of June 21, 1956
84th-2nd, No. 103

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HIGHLIGHTS: House committee ordered reported bills to decrease review period for watershed projects; continue ACP; release certain Tongass Forest receipts from escrow; extend school milk program to certain institutions; authorize land purchase in Cache National Forest; permit certain cotton futures purchasing; approve Middle Atlantic Forest fire protection compact; prescribe the civil penalties for violations of Federal Seed Act; and permit certain USDA-State-local employees exchanges. House committee ordered reported fisheries bill. House committee ordered reported bill to provide for reimbursement to Post Office of registration fees on Government mail. Conferees agreed to file conference report on roads bill. Senate confirmed nomination of Hamil as REA Administrator.

HOUSE

1. THE AGRICULTURE COMMITTEE ordered reported the following bills: p. D662

H. R. 11873, to decrease the Congressional review period of projects under the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act from 45 days to 15 days.

H. R. 9339, to authorize the exchange of certain lands within Chattahoochee National Forest, Ga.

H. R. 11375, to further extend the special school milk program to certain institutions for the care and training of children, whether or not underprivileged.

H. R. 609, to extend the provisions of the Federal Import Milk Act to Alaska.

H. R. 8321, to further extend the period of Federal administration of the ACP program from Jan. 1, 1957 to Jan. 1, 1959.

H. R. 9678, to provide for the transfer of the Baronof Castle site (formerly research land) to Sitka, Alaska.

H. R. 8898, to authorize the purchase of additional lands within the Cache National Forest, Utah.

H. R. 9333, to give to certain consuming processors of cotton the privilege of buying cotton futures contracts in certain cases.

H. R. 8817, to provide for the transfer of certain USDA lands to Corbin, Ky.

S. 3032, to approve the proposed Middle Atlantic Interstate Forest Fire Protection Compact.

S. 2517, to release from escrow certain timber sale receipts in the Tongass National Forest.

S. 1688, to remove the criminal penalty for inadvertent violations of the Federal Seed Act and to prescribe civil penalties for such violations of the Act.

S. 1915, to permit the exchange of employees of the USDA and employees of State-local political subdivisions or educational institutions.

2. FISHERIES. The Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee ordered reported H. R. 11570, to establish a sound and comprehensive national policy with respect to fisheries and wildlife and create and establish in the Interior Department, the office of Undersecretary of Fisheries and Wildlife. p. D663

3. POSTAL SERVICE. The Post Office and Civil Service Committee ordered reported S. 1871, to provide for the reimbursement to the Post Office Department of fees for registration of Government mail. p. D664

4. ROADS. The conferees agreed to file a conference report on H. R. 10660, the road construction and revenue bill. p. D665

5. PUBLIC DEBT. Passed without amendment H. R. 11740, to increase the public debt limit by $3 billion for the fiscal year 1957. p. 9716

6. DAYLIGHT-SAVING TIME. The D. C. Committee ordered reported S. 3295, to authorize extension of the period of daylight-saving time in D. C. until October. p. D662

7. TRADE FAIRS. The Foreign Affairs Committee ordered reported H. J. Res. 604, to authorize the President to invite the States and foreign countries to participate in the U. S. World Trade Fair of 1957. p. D663

8. PERSONNEL. The Post Office and Civil Service Committee reported without amendment S. 1542, to authorize an allowance for civilian officers and employees of the Government who are notaries public (H. Rept. 2410). p. 9720

9. FOREIGN AID. Rep. Johansen criticized the continuation of foreign aid and urged a reappraisal of the entire foreign aid program. p. 9717

10. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Rep. McCormack announced the following schedule for the week of June 25: Mon., D. C. bills; the balance of the week, the veterans' compensation increase bill, the Federal aid school construction bill, the conference reports on the public works appropriation bill, the road bill, and the Labor-HEW appropriation bill. p. 9715

11. ADJOURNED until Mon., June 25. p. 9719

SENATE

12. NOMINATIONS. Confirmed the nominations of David A. Hamil to be REA Administrator and Glenn A. Boger to be a member of the Federal Farm Credit Board. pp. 9660, 9709

13. APPROPRIATIONS. Began debate on the Defense Department appropriation bill. pp. 9674, 9694, 9697

15. DEFENSE PRODUCTION. Received the conference report on H. R. 9852, to extend the Defense Production Act of 1950 (H. Rept. 2486). pp. 9972, 9975 The conferees deleted the House provision that private individuals appointed to the Executive Reserve would have to file a financial statement in the Federal Register, and expressed approval of continued industrial dispersal.

16. AGRICULTURE Committee reported the following bills: p. 9975
H. R. 8817, with amendment, to provide for the transfer of certain USDA lands to Corbin, Ky. (H. Rept. 2464).
H. R. 9339, without amendment, to authorize the exchange of certain lands of the U. S. in Union County, Ga. for lands within the Chattahoochee National Forest, Ga. (H. Rept. 2465).
H. R. 11873, without amendment, to decrease the Congressional review period of projects under the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act from 45 days to 15 days. (H. Rept. 2470).
S. 1915, with amendment, to permit the exchange of employees of the USDA and employees of State-local political subdivisions and educational institutions (H. Rept. 2471).
H. R. 11375, without amendment, to further extend the special school milk program to certain institutions for the care and training of children, whether or not underprivileged (H. Rept. 2472).
S. 1618, without amendment, to remove the criminal penalty for inadvertent violations of the Federal Seed Act and to prescribe civil penalties for such violations of the Act (H. Rept. 2473).
H. R. 9333, with amendment, to give to certain consuming processors of cotton the privilege of buying cotton futures contracts in certain cases (H. Rept. 2478).

17. RECLAMATION; ELECTRIFICATION. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee ordered reported H. R. 4719, to authorize the construction, operation, and maintenance of the Hells Canyon Dam on the Snake River between Idaho and Oregon. p. D686

18. TRANSPORTATION. The Transportation and Communications Subcommittee of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee ordered reported to the full committee H. R. 525, which would amend Sec. 22 of the Interstate Commerce Act by eliminating authorization for handling property free or at reduced rates for the U. S. and transporting persons for the U. S. Government free or at reduced rates. p. D686

19. MARKETING. The "Daily Digest" states that the Rules Committee granted a rule for the consideration of H. R. 4054, to provide a system of mortgage insurance to municipal and other political subdivisions of the States, to be administered by the USDA, for the expansion of public marketing of perishable commodities. p. D688

20. COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION. The "Daily Digest" states that the Rules Committee granted a rule for the consideration of H. R. 11132, to increase the borrowing authority of CCC. p. D688

21. LABOR STANDARDS. The Education and Labor Committee reported without amendment H. R. 11799, amending the Fair Labor Standards Act relative to minimum wages in the Samoa, Wake and Guam islands (H. Rept. 2469). p. 9975

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

22. BUDGET; EXPENDITURES. Rep. Hoffman stated that he had always endeavored to bring about greater efficiency and economy in the Government's activities "But that we will never get lower taxes, a balanced budget, until the people accept a share of the responsibility for Federal expenditures." p. A5026

23. RESEARCH; FRUITS. Rep. Vursell inserted a radio broadcast he recently made pointing out the benefits that have been brought to the orangegrowers of the State of Florida, as the result of the work of research scientists in this Department. p. A5027

24. WATER POLLUTION. Rep. Burnside inserted a newspaper article in support of H. R. 9540, to extend and strengthen the Water Pollution Control Act. p. A5028

25. FOREIGN AID. Rep. Bentley inserted a newspaper article, "Foreign Aid's Failures Prove Cut Long Overdue." p. A5044

26. DISTRESSED AREAS. Rep. Price inserted an editorial commending Sen. Douglas and Rep. Gray for their support of the bill which would establish an Area Development Administration to assist distressed areas. p. A5047

BILLS INTRODUCED

27. CONTRACTS. H. R. 11947, by Rep. Cooper and H. R. 11948, by Rep. Reed, to extend and amend the Renegotiation Act of 1951; to Ways and Means Committee.

28. LANDS. H. R. 11950, by Rep. Dawson (by request), to provide for the adjustment of the legislative jurisdiction exercised by the United States over land in the several States used for Federal purposes; to Government Operations Committee.

29. SOIL BANK. H. R. 11958, by Rep. Poage, to amend the acreage reserve provisions of the Soil Bank Act to permit inclusion of acreage up to 30 days prior to harvest; to Agriculture Committee.

30. WATER. H. R. 11962, by Rep. Steed, to provide for Federal participation and cooperation with States and local interests in developing water supplies for domestic, municipal, industrial, and other purposes; to Public Works Committee.

31. FLAGS. H. R. 11963, by Rep. Tumulty, to amend the law in force with respect to the display and use of the flag of the United States, and for other purposes; to Judiciary Committee.

32. PROPERTY. H. R. 11970, by Rep. Willis, to amend the Internal Revenue Act of 1954 relative to nonrecognition of gain from involuntary conversion of certain real property used for agricultural purposes; to Ways and Means Committee.

PRINTED HEARINGS RECEIVED IN THIS OFFICE

33. COMMODITY EXCHANGES. Futures Trading. Part II. Onions. House Agriculture Committee.

34. FARM PROGRAM. General Farm Legislation. Part II. House Agriculture Committee.

84TH CONGRESS } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES { REPORT
2d Session } { No. 2472

EXTENSION OF SPECIAL SCHOOL MILK PROGRAM

JUNE 26, 1956.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. COOLEY, from the Committee on Agriculture, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 11375]

The Committee on Agriculture, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 11375) to amend the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, to further extend the special school milk program to certain institutions for the care and training of children, having considered the same, report favorably thereon without amendment and recommend that the bill do pass.

Public Law 465, 84th Congress (H. R. 8320) extended the special school milk program for 2 additional years and also expanded the scope of the program to include "such nonprofit nursery schools, child-care centers, settlement houses, summer camps, and similar nonprofit institutions as are devoted to the care and training of underprivileged children on a special welfare or charitable basis."

The amendment referred to was added on the floor of the Senate and was accepted by the House without a conference. In undertaking to put the new provision into effect, it was found that the limitation to institutions serving "underprivileged children on a special welfare or charitable basis" would prevent the program from reaching most of the summer institutions for children operated in this country.

The special school milk program is not a charity program. It is a program for the utilization of surplus fluid milk by making it available to children in schools and similar institutions. The method of distribution is for the Department of Agriculture to pay part of the cost of fluid milk over and above that normally consumed by the school or institution, so that milk may be made available to children at a reduced price, thus stimulating consumption.

The bill reported herewith removes from the provision quoted above reference to "underprivileged" children and service on a "public welfare or charitable basis." This will make the benefits of the

program available to most summer camps, nursery schools, child-care centers, settlement houses and similar institutions which are operated on a nonprofit basis and which have the proper standing with their State educational or other agencies to qualify for the program.

The committee reemphasizes that the basic objective of the special school milk program is to expand the consumption of milk by children of school age and that in administering the program the Department of Agriculture should limit assistance under the program to milk which is in addition to that normally consumed. In applying the program to new camps or similar eligible institutions, a reasonable base should be established and only milk consumed over and above such a base should be considered eligible for inclusion in the program.

In applying the program to the institutions listed in the bill, it is anticipated that the Department of Agriculture will require a high degree of cooperation from the States in the administration of the program.

The bill is supported by major farm organizations, by the Dairy Industry Committee, the Milk Industry Foundation, the National Milk Producers Federation, and other interested organizations. Following is the report of the Department of Agriculture:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D. C., June 4, 1956.

Hon. HAROLD D. COOLEY,
Chairman, Committee on Agriculture,
House of Representatives.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN COOLEY: This is in response to your letter of May 23 requesting this Department's views on H. R. 11375, a bill to amend the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, to further extend the special school milk program to certain institutions for the care and training of children.

The special school milk program which is provided under the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, was extended for an additional 2 years by Public Law 465, approved April 2, 1956. Public Law 465 also extended the special school milk program to "such nonprofit nursery schools, child-care centers, settlement houses, summer camps and similar nonprofit institutions as are devoted to the care and training of underprivileged children on a public welfare or charitable basis." H. R. 11375 would provide that these listed types of institutions be nonprofit; it does not require that they be devoted to underprivileged children.

This Department does not object to the enactment of H. R. 11375, but desires to call attention to administrative problems involved.

Under the existing provisions of law, eligibility must be limited to institutions and programs (or specific units of a program) whose whole or chief purpose is the care and training of economically underprivileged children. Therefore, such programs as, for example, a Boy Scout or 4–H summer camp or a Boys Club, are not eligible for participation under the special school milk program unless it can be demonstrated that almost all of the children served by the particular camp or club are economically underprivileged.

Since under Public Law 465 Congress has expressed its wish to extend the special school milk program to outlets other than schools, there would be merit in establishing eligibility standards that would permit the extended program to have a greater impact upon the

market for fluid milk than is possible under the existing provisions of this law.

Such an expansion, however, will pose additional administrative problems to insure that the special school milk program operates further to increase milk consumption. Because the majority of the child-care institutions that would be made eligible under H. R. 11375 will have a history of milk service to children, the system of reimbursement would necessarily have to be directed toward assisting in the service of additional milk rather than merely subsidizing the cost of the regular milk service. We wish to point out, however, that even if H. R. 11375 were to be immediately enacted, it would be too late for this Department and the State agencies fully to gear up to such an expansion in time for this summer's camping program, which will be starting by mid-June.

The Bureau of the Budget advises that there is no objection to the submission of this report.

Sincerely yours,

E. L. PETERSON,
Acting Secretary.

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with clause 3 of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, changes in existing law made by the bill are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in italic, and existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

AGRICULTURAL ACT OF 1949, AS AMENDED

* * * * * * *

TITLE II—DESIGNATED NONBASIC AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES

SEC. 201. * * *

(c) The price of whole milk, butterfat, and the products of such commodities, respectively, shall be supported at such level not in excess of 90 per centum nor less than 75 per centum of the parity price therefor as the Secretary determines necessary in order to assure an adequate supply. Such price support shall be provided through loans on, or purchases of, milk and the products of milk and butterfat, and for the period ending March 31, 1956, surplus stocks of dairy products owned by the Commodity Credit Corporation may be disposed of by any methods determined necessary by the Secretary. For the period beginning September 1, 1954, and ending June 30, 1955, not to exceed $50,000,000, and for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, not to exceed $60,000,000, and for each of the two fiscal years in the period beginning July 1, 1956, and ending June 30, 1958, not to exceed $75,000,000, of the funds of the Commodity Credit Corporation shall be used to increase the consumption of fluid milk by children in (1) nonprofit schools of high-school grade and under; and (2) [such] nonprofit nursery schools, child-care centers, settlement houses, summer camps, and similar nonprofit institutions [as are] devoted to the care and training of [underprivileged] children [on a public welfare or charitable basis].

○

Union Calendar No. 959

84TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 11375

[Report No. 2472]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 22, 1956

Mr. JOHNSON of Wisconsin introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture

JUNE 26, 1956

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

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A BILL

To amend the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, to further extend the Special School Milk Program to certain institutions for the care and training of children.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the last sentence of section 201 (c) of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, is amended to read as follows: "For the period beginning September 1, 1954, and ending June 30, 1955, not to exceed $50,000,000, and for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, not to exceed $60,000,000, and for each of the two fiscal years in the period beginning July 1, 1956, and ending June 30, 1958, not to exceed $75,000,000, of the funds of the Commodity Credit Corporation shall

be used to increase the consumption of fluid milk by children in (1) nonprofit schools of high-school grade and under; and in (2) nonprofit nursery schools, child-care centers, settlement houses, summer camps, and similar nonprofit institutions devoted to the care and training of children."

Union Calendar No. 959

84TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 11375

[Report No. 2472]

A BILL

To amend the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, to further extend the Special School Milk Program to certain institutions for the care and training of children.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Wisconsin

MAY 22, 1956
Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

JUNE 26, 1956
Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

H. R. 11375

July 2, 1956

SURPLUS COMMODITIES.

16. S. 3903, to increase the amount under title 1 of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act, was made the unfinished business. pp. 10440, 10485

17. CCC BORROWING POWER. Sen. Ellender urged prompt consideration of S. 3820, to increase the borrowing power of CCC. p. 10440

HOUSE

18. RECLAMATION. Conferees were appointed on S. 1622, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to make payment for certain improvements located on public lands in the Rapid Valley unit, S. Dak., of the Missouri River Basin project. Senate conferees were appointed on June 29. p. 10499

19. WATERSHEDS. Passed without amendment H. R. 11873, to decrease the Congressional review period of projects under the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act from 45 days to 15 days. p. 10515

20. PENALTY MAIL. Passed as reported S. 1871, to extend the penalty mail Act to Extension Directors and Experiment Stations. p. 10509

21. POSTAL RATES. Agreed to a resolution providing for the consideration of H. R. 11380, to readjust postal rates and to establish a congressional policy for the determination of postal rates. p. 10546

22. FOREIGN AID. Conferees were appointed on H. R. 11356, the mutual security bill. Senate conferees were appointed June 29. p. 10533

23. LAND TRANSFERS. Passed as reported H. R. 8817, to provide for the transfer of certain lands to Corbin, Ky. p. 10514

The Agriculture Committee reported without amendment H. R. 9678, to provide for the transfer of the Baronof Castle site (formerly research land) to Sitka, Alaska (H. Rept. 2571). p. 10561

The Forests Subcommittee of the Agriculture Committee ordered reported to the full committee H. R. 11895, to authorize the interchange of lands between the USDA and the military departments of the Defense Department. p. D726

24. FORESTRY. Passed without amendment H. R. 9339, to authorize the exchange of certain lands in Union County, Ga. for lands within the Chattahoochee National Forest, Ga. p. 10514

The Agriculture Committee reported without amendment S. 2517, to release certain Tongass National Forest receipts from escrow (H. Rept. 2568). p. 10561

25. MILK. Passed without amendment H. R. 11375, to further extend the special school milk program to certain institutions for the care and training of childr whether or not underprivileged. p. 10515

26. SEED. Passed without amendment S. 1688, to remove the criminal penalty for inadvertent violations of the Federal Seed Act and to prescribe civil penalties for such violations of the Act. This bill is now ready for the President. p. 10516

27. COMMODITY EXCHANGES. Passed as reported H. R. 9333, to give to certain consuming processors of cotton the privilege of buying cotton futures contracts in certain cases. p. 10516

28. TRANSPORTATION. At the request of Rep. Ford, after some discussion, passed over S. 898, to amend the Interstate Commerce Act, with respect to the authority of

the Interstate Commerce Commission to regulate the use by motor carriers (under leases, contracts, or other arrangements) of motor vehicles not owned by them, in the furnishing of transportation of property. p. 10512

29. CONTRACTS. The Ways and Means Committee reported on June 30 with amendment H.R. 11947, to extend and amend the Renegotiation Act of 1951 (H. Rept. 2549). p. 10560

30. SOIL CONSERVATION. The Agriculture Committee reported without amendment H. R. 8321, to further extend the period of Federal administration of the ACP program from Jan. 1, 1957 to Jan. 1, 1959 (H. Rept. 2570). p. 10561

31. PERSONNEL. Passed without amendment S. 1542, to authorize an allowance for civilian officers and employees of the Government who are notaries public. This bill is now ready for the President. p. 10508

At the request of Rep. Gross, passed over S. 1815, to permit the exchange of employees of the USDA and employees of State-local political subdivisions or educational institutions. p. 10515

Passed without amendment H. R. 11923, to provide for the conferring of an award to be known as the Medal for Distinguished Civilian Achievement. p. 10519

The Executive and Legislative Reorganization Subcommittee of the Government Operations Committee ordered reported to the full committee H. R. 11515, to provide for the payment of travel and transportation costs of persons selected for appointment to certain positions in the U. S. and Alaska. p. D726

32. RECORDS. At the request of Rep. Cunningham, passed over S. 2364, to clarify GSA authority over records management. p. 10499

33. WATER PLANTS. Passed without amendment H. R. 11636, to amend Chapter 3 of Title 18, U. S. Code, to provide penalties for the transportation, sale of, or advertising for sale, in interstate commerce, of water hyacinth plants, water chestnut plants, or alligator grass. p. 10505

34. BUILDINGS. Passed without amendment S. 3866, to facilitate the making of lease-purchase agreements by GSA by deleting the requirement for approval of purchase contract agreements by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget and adding a requirement that the project statement by the Director shall be based on budgetary and related considerations, and not deemed to constitute approval of specific terms or provisions of any proposed agreement or of the selection of any particular contractor or lessor. This bill is now ready for the President. p. 10510.

35. WEATHER. Passed without amendment S. 2913, to extend for two years (until June 30, 1958) the Advisory Committee on Weather Control. This bill is now ready for the President. p. 10510

36. RESEARCH; ORGANIZATION. Passed without amendment H. R. 11575, to provide for an Assistant Secretary for Research and Development for each of the three military departments within the Defense Department. p. 10524

37. FLOOD CONTROL. Passed with amendment S. 3272, to increase and make certain revisions in the general authorization for small flood control projects. A similar bill, H. R. 9555, was laid on the table. p. 10529

now exist, or which may become necessary to any operations of the United States on or in connection with the remaining portion of said lands at the Armed Forces Experimental Training Activity, Camp Peary, near Williamsburg, Va.

SEC. 4. The conveyance of the property authorized by this act shall be upon condition that such property shall be used for training of the National Guard and the Air National Guard and for other military purposes, and that if the State of Virginia shall cease to use the property so conveyed for the purposes intended, then title thereto shall immediately revert to the United States, and in addition, all improvements made by the State of Virginia during its occupancy shall vest in the United States without payment of compensation therefor.

SEC. 5. The conveyance of the property authorized by this act shall be upon the further provision that whenever the Congress of the United States declares a state of war or other national emergency, or the President declares a state of emergency, and upon the determination by the Secretary of Defense that the property conveyed under this act is useful or necessary for military, air, or naval purposes, or in the interest of national defense, the United States shall have the right, without obligation to make payment of any kind, to reenter upon the property and use the same or any part thereof, including any and all improvements made thereon by the State of Virginia, for the duration of such state of war or of such emergency. Upon the termination of such state of war or such emergency plus 6 months, such property shall revert to the State of Virginia, together with all appurtenances and utilities belonging or appertaining thereto.

SEC. 6. In executing the deed of conveyance authorized by this act, the Secretary of the Army or his designee shall include specific provisions covering the reservations and conditions contained in sections 2, 3, 4, and 5 of this act.

SEC. 7. The cost of any surveys necessary as an incident to the conveyance authorized herein shall be borne by the State of Virginia.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 4, lines 1 and 2, strike the words "and the Air National Guard."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

COASTWISE TRADE

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 11122) to promote the development and rehabilitation of the coastwise trade, to encourage the construction of new vessels, and for other purposes.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I understand that this bill is programed to be called up under suspension of the rules. Therefore, I ask unanimous consent that it be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

There was no objection.

PRIVATE FINANCING OF PASSENGER VESSELS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 11554) to amend certain provisions of title XI of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended, to facilitate private financing of passenger vessels in the interest of national defense, and for other purposes.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I understand that this bill will be called up under suspension of the rules today. Therefore, I ask unanimous consent that it be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there obection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

There was no objection.

WATERSHED PROJECTS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 11873) to amend the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act so as to eliminate delay in the start of projects.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 5 of the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act is amended by striking out of the third proviso of said section the words "forty-five" and inserting "fifteen."

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

INTERCHANGE OF CERTAIN FEDERAL AND STATE EMPLOYEES

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1915) to provide for further effectuating the act of May 15, 1862, through the exchange of employees of the United States Department of Agriculture and employees of State political subdivisions or educational institutions.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. GROSS. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, I wonder if someone will tell me whether this would provide for an increase in the number of employees through this exchange?

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF SPECIAL SCHOOL MILK PROGRAM

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 11375) to amend the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, to further extend the special school milk program to certain institutions for the care and training of children.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the last sentence of section 201 (c) of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, is amended to read as follows: "For the period beginning September 1, 1954, and ending June 30, 1955, not to exceed $50 million, and for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, not to exceed $60 million, and for each of the 2 fiscal years in the period beginning July 1, 1956, and ending June 30, 1958, not to exceed $75 million, of the funds of the Commodity Credit Corporation shall be used to increase the consumption of fluid milk by children in (1) nonprofit schools of high-school grade and under; and in (2) nonprofit nursery schools, child-care centers, settlement houses, summer camps, and similar nonprofit institutions devoted to the care and training of children."

Mr. JOHNSON of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, on May 22, 1956, I introduced H. R. 11375 to amend section 201 (c) of the Agricultural Act for the purpose of clarifying language in the act to extend the school-milk program to agencies and institutions now barred from receiving school milk by a recent ruling of the United States Department of Agriculture.

After introducing the bill, I received communications from a number of religious organizations, organizations engaged in youth activities, farm organizations, and dairy groups expressing support of the bill.

When the Dairy Subcommittee of the House Agriculture Committee held hearings on the bill, representatives of the National Milk Producers Federation, the Milk Industry Foundation, the Dairy Industry Committee, and the National Farmers Union testified in favor of H. R. 11375.

The House Agriculture Committee voted unanimously on June 21 to report the bill out to the House.

Under the law, as it now stands, school milk can be given free only to nonprofit nursery schools, child-care centers, settlement houses, summer camps, and similar nonprofit institutions if the children are underpriviledged and on a public welfare basis.

My bill, H. R. 11375, eliminates all reference to underprivileged children on a public welfare basis. H. R. 11375 permits the use of CCC funds for the purpose of increasing the consumption of fluid milk in nonprofit nursery schools, child-care centers, settlement houses, summer camps, and similar nonprofit institutions devoted to the care and training of children.

On the basis of conferences I have had with United States Department of Agriculture officials, it is my understanding that if all nonprofit agencies serving children were eligible to receive school milk without restrictions on the matter of recipients being on public welfare several hundred thousand more children would be receiving school milk.

In Wisconsin, where considerable progress has been made in extension of the school-milk program to organizations other than schools, a survey was made recently to determine the number of children that would be eligible under the present program. The survey indicates that 31 child-care institutions serving 4,600 children are eligible.

However, if authority was broadened—as proposed in my bill—279 institutions or programs would serve 85,000 children under H. R. 11375.

Present legislation excludes many organizations serving a substantial number of children. Among these groups are the Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Camp Fire Girls, 4-H Clubs, YMCA, church groups, and summer camps or recreation programs operated by city recreation departments or park commissioners.

For example, 270 camps in Massachusetts now receive surplus foods; however, only 20 to 25 of these camps can qualify on the basis of giving milk to underprivileged children on a public welfare status. Similiarly, summer recreation programs in the Boston area and in Philadelphia are excluded under present authority.

The same situation applies to many other States where hundreds or thousands of children are excluded from receiving milk because they are not on public welfare.

In conclusion, I wish to thank the House Agriculture Committee, the House Dairy Subcommittee and the House itself for supporting H. R. 11375.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AMENDMENTS TO FEDERAL SEED ACT

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1688) to amend the Federal Seed Act.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 406 of the Federal Seed Act (7 U. S. C. 1956) is amended to read as follows:

"(a) Any person who knowingly, or as a result either of gross negligence or of a failure to make a reasonable effort to inform himself of the pertinent facts, violates any provision of this act or the rules and regulations made and promulgated thereunder shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall pay a fine of not more than $1,000, for the first offense, and upon conviction for each subsequent offense not more than $2,000."

"(b) Any person who violates any provision of this act or the rules and regulations made and promulgated thereunder shall forfeit to the United States a sum, not less than $25 or more than $500, for each such violation, which forfeiture shall be recoverable in a civil suit brought in the name of the United States."

SEC. 2. Section 204 of the Federal Seed Act (7 U. S. C. 1574) is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 204. The use of a disclaimer or nonwarranty clause in any invoice, advertising, labeling, or written, printed, or graphic matter, pertaining to any seed shall not constitute a defense, or be used as a defense in any way, in any prosecution or other proceeding brought under the provisions of this act, or the rules and regulations made and promulgated thereunder."

SEC. 3. Section 412 of the Federal Seed Act (7 U. S. C. 1602) is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 412. The institution of any one of the proceedings provided for in sections 405, 406, 409, 410, and 411 shall not bar institution of any of the others, except that action shall not be instituted under both subsections 406 (a) and (b) for the same cause of action. Nothing in this act shall be construed as requiring the Secretary of Agriculture to recommend prosecution, or institution of civil penalty proceedings, libel proceedings, cease-and-desist proceedings, or proceedings for the enforcement of a cease-and-desist order, for minor violations of this act or the rules and regulations made and promulgated thereunder whenever he believes that the public interest will be adequately served by suitable written notice or warning."

SEC. 4. The amendments made by this act shall be applicable only with respect to violations occurring after the enactment of this act.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CONFIDENCE GAME SWINDLES

The Clerk called the bill (S. 997) to provide punishment for certain confidence game swindles.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 2314 of title 18, United States Code, be, and it is hereby, amended by inserting therein immediately after the first paragraph thereof, a new paragraph to read as follows:

"Whoever, having devised or intending to devise any scheme or artifice to defraud, or for obtaining money or property by means of false or fraudulent pretenses, representations, or promises, transports or causes to be transported, or induces any person to travel in, or to be transported in interstate commerce in the execution or concealment of a scheme or artifice to defraud that person of money or property having a value of $5,000 or more; or."

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

TRAINING OF FISHING INDUSTRY PERSONNEL

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 10433) to promote the fishing industry in the United States and its Territories by providing for the training of needed personnel for such industry.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, it is my understanding that this bill is programed by the leadership to come up under suspension of the rules. Therefore, I ask unanimous consent that it be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

There was no objection.

BRIDGE ACROSS THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER, ROCK ISLAND, ILL.

The Clerk called the bill (S. 2091) authorizing the reconstruction, enlargement, and extension of the bridge across the Mississippi River at or near Rock Island, Ill.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the first section of the act entitled "An act authorizing the city of Rock Island, Ill., or its assigns, to construct, maintain, and operate a toll bridge across the Mississippi River at or near Rock Island, Ill., and to a place at or near the city of Davenport, Iowa," approved March 18, 1938, is amended by inserting "(a)" immediately after "That" and by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(b) The city of Rock Island, Ill., or any State or political subdivision thereof which may have acquired the bridge constructed pursuant to the subsection (a) of this section, is hereby authorized, subject to the prior approval of the plans by the Chief of Engineers and the Secretary of the Army, to reconstruct and enlarge such bridge and to reconstruct, enlarge, and extend the approaches to such bridge, including, but not limiting the generality of the foregoing, the altering, widening, laying out, opening, or constructing of any streets, avenues or boulevards within or without any municipality deemed necessary by said city, or any State, public agency, or political subdivision that may take over or acquire said bridge in order to provide adequate traffic regulations and approach or approaches to the said bridge: *Provided*, That such approaches shall include only those necessary portions of streets, avenues, and boulevards which are directly connected with the bridge, or which are located immediately adjacent thereto, and whose principal use is to provide access to the bridge."

SEC. 2. Section 2 of such act of March 18, 1938, is amended by inserting "(including reconstructing, enlarging, and extending such bridge and its approaches)" after "and its approaches."

SEC. 3. Section 4 of such act of March 18, 1938, is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 4. In fixing the rates of toll to be charged for the use of such bridge the same shall be so adjusted as to provide a fund sufficient to pay for the reasonable cost of maintaining, repairing, and operating the bridge and its approaches (including the reasonable cost of reconstructing, enlarging, and extending such bridge and its approaches) under economical management, and to provide a sinking fund sufficient to amortize the cost of such bridge and its approaches, including reasonable interest and financing cost, as soon as possible, under reasonable charges, but within a period of not to exceed 30 years from the completion of the reconstruction, enlargement, and extension of such bridge and its approaches as provided in subsection (b) of the first section of this act. After a sinking fund sufficient for such amortization shall have been so provided, such bridge shall thereafter be maintained and operated free of tolls in accordance with such arrangement as may be agreed upon by the city of Rock Island, Ill., or its assigns, and the State highway departments or other appropriate agencies of the States of Iowa and Illinois. An accurate record of the cost of the bridge and its approaches; the expenditures for maintaining, repairing, and operating the same; the expenditures for reconstructing, enlarging, and extending the same; and all of the daily tolls collected shall be available for the information of all persons interested."

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AMENDMENT OF COMMODITY EXCHANGE ACT

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 9333) to amend the Commodity Exchange Act to give certain consuming processors of cotton the privilege of buying cotton futures contracts in certain cases.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. GROSS. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, will the author of the bill give us a brief explanation of what is proposed to be done by this bill?

Mr. GATHINGS. Yes, I shall be glad to do so.

This bill was carefully and thoroughly considered by the subcommittee and the full Committee on Agriculture. Three days of hearings were held. It provides

H. R. 11375

AN ACT

84TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 11375

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JULY 3, 1956

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

AN ACT

To amend the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, to further extend the Special School Milk Program to certain institutions for the care and training of children.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the last sentence of section 201 (c) of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, is amended to read as follows: "For the period beginning September 1, 1954, and ending June 30, 1955, not to exceed $50,000,000, and for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, not to exceed $60,000,000, and for each of the two fiscal years in the period beginning July 1, 1956, and ending June 30, 1958, not to exceed $75,000,000, of the funds of the Commodity Credit Corporation shall

be used to increase the consumption of fluid milk by children in (1) nonprofit schools of high-school grade and under; and in (2) nonprofit nursery schools, child-care centers, settlement houses, summer camps, and similar nonprofit institutions devoted to the care and training of children."

Passed the House of Representatives July 2, 1956.

Attest: RALPH R. ROBERTS,

Clerk.

84TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 11375

AN ACT

To amend the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, to further extend the Special School Milk Program to certain institutions for the care and training of children.

JULY 3, 1956

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

July 13, 1956

SENATE

14. COTTON FUTURES. Passed without amendment H. R. 9333, to give to certain consuming processors of cotton the privilege of buying cotton futures contracts in certain cases. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 11439

15. RESEARCH. Passed as reported S. 3832, to provide for the disposal of the Government-owned synthetic rubber research laboratories at Akron, Ohio. p. 11439

16. EXPORT-IMPORT BANK. Passed as reported S. 3868, to extend until June 30, 1963, the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945. p. 11439

17. MARKETING. Passed as reported H. R. 5337, to broaden the provisions of law relating to practices in the marketing of perishable agricultural commodities. p. 11440

18. WATERSHEDS. Passed without amendment H. R. 11873, to decrease the Congressional review period of projects under the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act from 45 to 15 days. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 11440

19. MINING. Passed as reported S. 3941, relating to certain mining claims which were eligible for validation under the act of August 12, 1953, but which were not validated solely because of the failure of the owners to take certain action to protect their claims within the prescribed period. p. 11440

Passed without amendment H. R. 6501, to permit the disposal of certain reserve mineral deposits under the mining laws of the U. S. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 11442

20. LEGAL OFFICERS. Passed as reported S. 4076, to provide for the appointment of the chief legal officers of certain departments (including this Department) in the executive branch by the President, by and with the consent of the Senate. p. 11442

21. SECURITY. Passed without amendment S. J. Res. 182, to extend the time for filing the report of the Commission on Government Security to June 30, 1957. p. 11442

22. WHEAT. Both Houses received from this Department proposed legislation to amend the International Wheat Agreement Act of 1949, so as to extend the authority contained in that act for the purpose of implementing the Agreement of 1956; to Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, and House Banking and Currency Committee. pp. 11427, 11595

23. POTATOES. Sen. Langer inserted a Potato Growers Assoc. resolution favoring legislation for the grading and inspection of potatoes entering market channels. p. 11427

24. PERSONNEL. The Post Office and Civil Service Committee reported with amendments S. 3465, relating to effective dates of increases in compensation granted to wage board employees (S. Rept. 2573). p. 11429

25. THE AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY COMMITTEE reported the following bills:
S. 4058, without amendment, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to extend and renew to Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific Railroad Co. for the term of 10 years a lease of a tract of land in the USDA Range Livestock Experiment Station in Mont. (S. Rept. 2575). p. 11429

H. R. 11375, without amendment, to further extend the special school milk program to certain institutions for the care and training of children whether or not underprivileged (S. Rept. 2576). p. 11429

S. J. Res. 179, without amendment, to authorize and direct the Secretary of Agriculture to quitclaim certain property in Coahoma Co., Miss., to the Home Demonstration Club, of Rena Lara, Miss., Inc. (S. Rept. 2574). p. 11430

26. LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTER. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee ordered reported with amendment S. 1636, to require the use of humane methods in the slaughter of livestock and poultry in interstate or foreign commerce. The "Daily Digest" states that it was "amended so that the bill would provide only for establishment of an advisory committee on humane slaughtering which would report to the Congress within 2 years". p. D796

27. APPROPRIATIONS; MUTUAL SECURITY. The Appropriations Committee ordered reported with amendment H. R. 12130, the Mutual Security appropriation bill for 1957. The "Daily Digest" states that "as approved, the bill would provide a total of $4,105,420,000, an increase of $680,300,000 over the House-passed figure of $3,425,120,000". p. D796

28. LIVESTOCK. Sen. Johnson spoke on the continuing drought situation, and urged this Department to make feed available at cost to livestock producers. p. 11434

29. EXECUTIVE PAY. Sen. Smith, N. J., inserted a newspaper editorial supporting Hoover Commission recommendations for an increase in the pay of Federal executives. p. 11434

30. ROADS. Sen. Johnson commented on the effects of the road building program on the Nation's economy. p. 11473

31. RECLAMATION. Agreed to the conference report on S. 1622, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to make payments for certain improvements located on public lands in the Rapid Valley unit, S. Dak., of the Missouri River Basin project (House agreed to the report on July 12, 1956). This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 11474

32. FOREIGN AFFAIRS. Sen Humphrey discussed various aspects of our foreign policy and foreign aid programs. p. 11478

33. COTTON. Sen Payne inserted a release of this Department stating that cotton products export aid will be extended through equalization payments. p. 11494

34. ELECTRIFICATION. Sen. Neuberger and others discussed the construction of the Hells Canyon dam. p. 11501

Sen. Watkins and others spoke on the Federal constribution to water resource development in the Pacific Northwest. p. 11508

35. CREDIT. Sen Humphrey criticized the Administration's credit policies. p. 11512

36. THE INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS COMMITTEE ordered the following bill reported:

H. R. 8226, without amendment, to reserve certain lands in Alaska for public-school purposes. p. D796

H. R. 7887, without amendment, to authorize the Commissioner of Public Lands to sell public lands under certain circumstances without public auction. p. D796

Calendar No. 2616

84TH CONGRESS, 2d Session | SENATE | REPORT No. 2576

EXTENSION OF SPECIAL SCHOOL MILK PROGRAM

JULY 13, 1956.—Ordered to be printed

MR. HUMPHREY of Minnesota, from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 11375]

The Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 11375) to amend the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, to further extend the special school milk program to certain institutions for the care and training of children, having considered the same, report thereon with a recommendation that it do pass without amendment.

The special school milk program was extended by Public Law 465 of this Congress (H. R. 8320) to nonprofit nursery schools, child-care centers, settlement houses, summer camps, and similar nonprofit institutions devoted to the care and training of "underprivileged" children on a "public welfare or charitable basis". This bill would extend the program to such institutions, even though not devoted to the underprivileged and not operating on a public welfare or charitable basis. The bill is fully explained on the attached report of the House Committee on Agriculture.

[H. Rept. 2472, 84th Cong., 2d sess.]

The Committee on Agriculture, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 11375) to amend the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, to further extend the special school milk program to certain institutions for the care and training of children, having considered the same, report favorably thereon without amendment and recommend that the bill do pass.

Public Law 465, 84th Congress (H. R. 8320) extended the special school milk program for 2 additional years and also expanded the scope of the program to include "such nonprofit nursery schools, child-care centers, settlement houses, summer camps, and similar nonprofit institutions as are devoted to the care and training of underprivileged children on a special welfare or charitable basis."

The amendment referred to was added on the floor of the Senate and was accepted by the House without a conference. In undertaking to put the new provision into effect, it was found that the limitation to institutions serving "underprivileged children on a special welfare or charitable basis" would prevent the program from reaching most of the summer institutions for children operated in this country.

The special school milk program is not a charity program. It is a program for the utilization of surplus fluid milk by making it available to children in schools and similar institutions. The method of distribution is for the Department of Agriculture to pay part of the cost of fluid milk over and above that normally consumed by the school or institution, so that milk may be made available to children at a reduced price, thus stimulating consumption.

The bill reported herewith removes from the provision quoted above reference to "underprivileged" children and service on a "public welfare or charitable basis." This will make the benefits of the program available to most summer camps, nursery schools, child-care centers, settlement houses and similar institutions which are operated on a nonprofit basis and which have the proper standing with their State educational or other agencies to qualify for the program.

The committee reemphasizes that the basic objective of the special school milk program is to expand the consumption of milk by children of school age and that in administering the program the Department of Agriculture should limit assistance under the program to milk which is in addition to that normally consumed. In applying the program to new camps or similar eligible institutions, a reasonable base should be established and only milk consumed over and above such a base should be considered eligible for inclusion in the program.

In applying the program to the institutions listed in the bill, it is anticipated that the Department of Agriculture will require a high degree of cooperation from the States in the administration of the program.

The bill is supported by major farm organizations, by the Dairy Industry Committee, the Milk Industry Foundation, the National Milk Producers Federation, and other interested organizations. Following is the report of the Department of Agriculture:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D. C., June 4, 1956.

Hon. HAROLD D. COOLEY,
Chairman, Committee on Agriculture,
House of Representatives.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN COOLEY: This is in response to your letter of May 23 requesting this Department's views on H. R. 11375, a bill to amend the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, to further extend the special school milk program to certain institutions for the care and training of children.

The special school milk program which is provided under the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, was extended for an additional 2 years by Public Law 465, approved April 2, 1956. Public Law 465 also extended the special school milk program to "such nonprofit nursery schools, child-care centers, settlement houses, summer camps and similar nonprofit institutions as are devoted to the care and training of underprivileged children on a public welfare or charitable basis." H. R. 11375 would provide that these listed types of institutions be

nonprofit; it does not require that they be devoted to underprivileged children.

This Department does not object to the enactment of H. R. 11375, but desires to call attention to administrative problems involved.

Under the existing provisions of law, eligibility must be limited to institutions and programs (or specific units of a program) whose whole or chief purpose is the care and training of economically underprivileged children. Therefore, such programs as, for example, a Boy Scout or 4–H summer camp or a Boys Club, are not eligible for participation under the special school milk program unless it can be demonstrated that almost all of the children served by the particular camp or club are economically underprivileged.

Since under Public Law 465 Congress has expressed its wish to extend the special school milk program to outlets other than schools, there would be merit in establishing eligibility standards that would permit the extended program to have a greater impact upon the market for fluid milk than is possible under the existing provisions of this law.

Such an expansion, however, will pose additional administrative problems to insure that the special school milk program operates further to increase milk consumption. Because the majority of the child-care institutions that would be made eligible under H. R. 11375 will have a history of milk service to children, the system of reimbursement would necessarily have to be directed toward assisting in the service of additional milk rather than merely subsidizing the cost of the regular milk service. We wish to point out, however, that even if H. R. 11375 were to be immediately enacted, it would be too late for this Department and the State agencies fully to gear up to such an expansion in time for this summer's camping program, which will be starting by mid-June.

The Bureau of the Budget advises that there is no objection to the submission of this report.

Sincerely yours,

E. L. Peterson,
Acting Secretary.

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with subsection (4) of rule XXIX of the Standing Rules of the Senate, changes in existing law made by the bill, as reported, are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in italics, existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

Agricultural Act of 1949, as Amended

* * * * * * *

TITLE II—DESIGNATED NONBASIC AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES

Sec. 201. * * *

(c) The price of whole milk, butterfat, and the products of such commodities, respectively, shall be supported at such level not in excess of 90 per centum nor less than 75 per centum of the parity price therefor as the Secretary determines necessary in order to assure an adequate supply. Such price support shall be provided through

loans on, or purchases of, milk and the products of milk and butterfat, and for the period ending March 31, 1956, surplus stocks of dairy products owned by the Commodity Credit Corporation may be disposed of by any methods determined necessary by the Secretary. For the period beginning September 1, 1954, and ending June 30, 1955, not to exceed $50,000,000, and for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, not to exceed $60,000,000, and for each of the two fiscal years in the period beginning July 1, 1956, and ending June 30, 1958, not to exceed $75,000,000, of the funds of the Commodity Credit Corporation shall be used to increase the consumption of fluid milk by children in (1) nonprofit schools of high-school grade and under; and (2) [such] nonprofit nursery schools, child-care centers, settlement houses, summer camps, and similar nonprofit institutions [as are] devoted to the care and training of [underprivileged] children [on a public welfare or charitable basis].

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Calendar No. 2616

84TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 11375

[Report No. 2576]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JULY 3, 1956

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

JULY 13, 1956

Reported by Mr. HUMPHREY of Minnesota, without amendment

AN ACT

To amend the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, to further extend the Special School Milk Program to certain institutions for the care and training of children.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the last sentence of section 201 (c) of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, is amended to read as follows: "For the period beginning September 1, 1954, and ending June 30, 1955, not to exceed $50,000,000, and for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, not to exceed $60,000,000, and for each of the two fiscal years in the period beginning July 1, 1956, and ending June 30, 1958, not to exceed $75,000,000, of the funds of the Commodity Credit Corporation shall

be used to increase the consumption of fluid milk by children in (1) nonprofit schools of high-school grade and under; and in (2) nonprofit nursery schools, child-care centers, settlement houses, summer camps, and similar nonprofit institutions devoted to the care and training of children."

Passed the House of Representatives July 2, 1956.

Attest: RALPH R. ROBERTS,

Clerk.

Calendar No. 2616

84TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 11375

[Report No. 2576]

AN ACT

To amend the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, to further extend the Special School Milk Program to certain institutions for the care and training of children.

JULY 3, 1956

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

JULY 13, 1956

Reported without amendment

H. R. 11375

AN ACT

July 16, 1956

27. PERSONNEL. Passed with amendments S. 3465, relating to the effective dates of increases in compensation granted to wage-board employees. p. 11630

28. SCHOOL MILK. Passed without amendment H. R. 11375, to further extend the special school milk program to certain institutions for the care and training of children whether or not underprivileged. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 11631

29. SOCIAL SECURITY. Began debate on H. R. 7225, the social security bill. Agreed to limited debate on the measure. p. 11689

30. ELECTRIFICATION. Sen Langer inserted a local REA co-op resolution opposing the Hoover Commission recommendations "that would result in an increase in the rate of interest paid on future loans". p. 11598

Sen. Humphrey inserted a resolution of the Minn. assoc. of Cooperatives favoring Federal construction of the Hells Canyon dam. p. 11598

Sen. Goldwater inserted several articles relating to the construction of the Hells Canyon dam. p. 11600

Sen. Neuberger and others discussed the merits of Federal construction of the Hells Canyon dam. p. 11610

31. RECLAMATION. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported without amendment H. R. 12034, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to execute a contract with the Tule Lake Irrigation District, Calif. (S. Rept. 2582). p. 11598

Passed as reported S. 3417, granting the consent of Congress to the States of Mont., N. Dak., S. Dak., and Wyo. to negotiate and enter into a compact relating to their interest in, and the apportionment of, the waters of the Little Missouri River and its tributaries as they affect these States. p. 11624

Passed as reported S. 3594, to reauthorize the construction by the Secretary of the Interior of the Farwell unit, Neb., of the Missouri River Basin project. As passed the bill provides that the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to transfer to the Department of Agriculture from funds available for construction of the Farwell unit such sums as are reasonably required to construct necessary water management and channel works provided for in the bill. p. 11639

Conferees were appointed on S. 497, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain the Washoe reclamation project, Nev. and Calif. (House conferees have not yet been appointed). p. 11641

32. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Sen. Johnson expressed hope that the social security bill, Hells Canyon bill, executive pay bill, and mutual security appropriation bill can be voted on this week. p. 11709

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

33. WATER RESOURCES. Sen. Clements inserted Maj. Gen. Holle's address giving his views on programs for the development and utilization of our water resources, and stating that "today we find water taking its place as the most valuable single industrial raw material..." p. A5537

34. BUDGET. Rep. McGregor stated that "I am most happy to note that in the final report of the fiscal year we finally have arrived at a place where we again have a balanced budget." p. A5545

35. WHEAT. Sen. Langer inserted a GTA broadcast of Sen. Young's statement discussing the wheat-referendum election to be held on July 20 and stating that "I think it is tremendously important that farmers cast a heavy vote for wheat quotas on

July 20." p. A5546

36. ELECTRIFICATION. Rep. Burdick inserted a resolution of the James Valley Electric Cooperative, Inc. opposing the proposed increase in interest rates on REA cooperative loans as recommended by the Hoover Commission. p. A5546

Rep. Johnson, Wis., inserted resolutions adopted by the Dairyland Power Cooperative, LaCrosse, Wis., urging development of nuclear energy for power production. p. A5549

Rep. Rhodes inserted Leo Goodman's, secretary of the CIO Nat'l Committee on Atomic Energy, statement favoring the proposed Hells Canyon project. p. A5569

Rep. Ostertag inserted mail from his constituents opposing the proposed Federal or State development of the Niagara Falls project. p. A5577

37. FOREIGN AID. Rep. Smith, Wis., inserted G. Corson Ellis', management consultant, article stating that the greatest need of the technical assistance program, if it is to achieve its objective, is a workable policy. p. A5547

Rep. Smith, Wis., inserted an article, "Will Foreign Loans Make Us Rich?" p. A5555

38. PERSONNEL. Rep. McCormack inserted a press release by William C. Doherty, president National Association of Letter Carriers, in opposition to amendments proposed by the Civil Service Commission to S. 2875, the retirement bill.

39. FEDERAL AID. Rep. Smith, Wis., inserted a statement on administrative costs of Federal grant-in-aid programs for fiscal year 1955.

40. FARM PROGRAM. Rep. Price inserted Adlai Stevenson's recent speech criticizing the administration's farm program. p. A5553

41. MONOPOLIES. Rep. Hill inserted a Dept. of Justice release highlighting the enforcement of antitrust laws through the first 6 months of 1956. p. A5559

BILLS INTRODUCED

42. WHEAT. S. 4221, by Sen. Ellender (by request), to amend the International Wheat Agreement Act of 1949; to Agriculture and Forestry Committee.

43. FOOD AND DRUG. S. 4220, by Sen. Lehman, to amend section 304 (d) of Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, with respect to the disposition of certain imported articles which have been seized and condemned; to Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee.

44. MILITARY CONSTRUCTION. H. R. 12270, by Rep. Vinson, to authorize certain construction at military installations; to Armed Services Committee.

BILLS APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT

45. FORESTRY. H. R. 7663, to provide for the transfer to the Ute Indians, contingent upon their prior acceptance of the provisions of the bill, all right, title and interest in and to the subsurface, including mineral, oil, and gas resources, of approximately 36,223 acres of national forest land, of which some 2,089 acres have been patented without reservation of minerals. Approved July 14, 1956 (Public Law 717, 84th Congress).

46. PENALTY MAIL. S. 1871, to amend Public Law 286, 83rd Congress, to provide for the reimbursement of the Post Office Department by Government agencies in additional cases for the transmission of mail matter, including State agricultural

beginning on the first day of the first pay period which begins on or after the 30th day following the date on which the survey was ordered and ending on the first day of the first pay period which begins on or after the date on which the increase was granted, for services performed during such period, and (2) in accordance with the provisions of the act of August 3, 1950 (Public Law 636, 81st Cong.), as amended, for services rendered during the period beginning on the first day of the first pay period which begins on or after the 30th day following the day on which the survey was ordered and ending on the first day of the first pay period which begins on or after the date on which the increase was granted, by an officer or employee who dies during such period.

(b) For the purposes of this section, service in the Armed Forces of the United States, in the case of an individual relieved from training and service in the Armed Forces of the United States or discharged from hospitalization following such training and service shall include the period provided by law for the mandatory restoration of such individual to a position in or under the Federal Government or the municipal government of the District of Columbia.

(c) For the purpose of determining the amount of insurance for which an individual is eligible under the Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Act of 1954, such increase shall be considered to have taken effect prior to the first day of the first pay period which begins on or after the date on which the increase was granted.

QUITCLAIM OF CERTAIN PROPERTY IN COAHOMA COUNTY, MISS.—JOINT RESOLUTION PASSED OVER

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 179) to authorize and direct the Secretary of Agriculture to quitclaim certain property in Coahoma County, Miss., to the Home Demonstration Club of Rena Lara, Miss., Inc., was announced as next in order.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I shall object to Calendar No. 2614, Senate Joint Resolution 179, a joint resolution to authorize and direct the Secretary of Agriculture to quitclaim certain property in Coahoma County, Miss., to the Home Demonstration Club, of Rena Lara, Miss., Inc. I do so with great reluctance. The joint resolution involves only 3.17 acres of land. However, it is a clear violation of the Morse formula. The report itself states that the land is valued at less than $1,000.

The purpose for which the land is to be used is in connection with Boy Scouts and 4–H Boys and Girls Club work. That is a laudable purpose, but it should be taken care of by the State, and not by the Federal Government.

We cannot start making this kind of exception to the policy which has been consistently followed since 1946. It is estimated that by adhering to that principle more than $500 million has been saved. I should like to help the Boy Scouts and the 4–H Boys and Girls Clubs, but we cannot start doing it at the Federal level and not do it in all the States. There is no reason why the State of Mississippi should receive this grant from the Federal Government, even though it amounts to less than $1,000. Therefore, I must object to the joint resolution.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection being heard, the joint resolution will be passed over.

EXTENSION OF LEASE OF TRACT OF LAND IN MONTANA

The bill (S. 4058) to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to extend and renew to Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific Railroad Co. for the term of 10 years a lease of a tract of land in the United States Department of Agriculture Range Livestock Experiment Station, in the State of Montana, and for a right-of-way to said tract, for the removal of gravel and ballast material, executed under the authority of the act of Congress approved June 26, 1946, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of Agriculture be, and he is hereby, authorized, in his discretion, to extend and renew to Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific Railroad Co. for a term of 10 years that certain lease to Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific Railroad Co., bearing date August 16, 1946, of a tract of land in the United States Department of Agriculture Range Livestock Experiment Station, in the State of Montana, containing an approximate area of 241.67 acres, and also a strip of land for a right-of-way to said tract, executed by the Secretary of Agriculture under the authority of the act of Congress approved June 26, 1946, upon the general terms and conditions now contained in said lease but with specific provision that lessee shall pay annually a royalty of 1 cent per cubic yard on all material removed from said tract and shall in addition remove from the tract and deliver in a stockpile annually, free of charge, such quantity of sand and gravel suitable for use upon the walks and roads of the experiment station as would be required by the Government officials in charge of the station, not to exceed 100 carloads per annum; said renewal and extension to inure to the benefit of Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific Railroad Co.

EXTENSION OF SPECIAL SCHOOL MILK PROGRAM

The bill (H. R. 11375) to amend the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, to further extend the special school milk program to certain institutions for the care and training of children was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. HUMPHREY of Minnesota. Mr. President, Public Law 465, approved on April 2, 1956, extended the special school milk program to "such nonprofit nursery schools, child-care centers, settlement houses, summer camps, and similar nonprofit institutions as are devoted to the care and training of underprivileged children on a public welfare or charitable basis."

This expansion of the special milk program, formerly carried on only through the schools, was the result of my bill introduced last year, and combined as an amendment in the Agriculture Committee to legislation continuing this fine program in our schools.

As originally introduced, my measure called for extending the program to other nonprofit youth institutions without requiring that they be devoted exclusively to underprivileged children. Our intent was to see that organizations and groups caring for children in settlement houses and summer camps should get the benefit of this program as well as schools. Unfortunately, the words "underprivileged children" added to the amendment in committee have been interpreted by the Department of Agriculture as excluding Boy Scouts or 4–H summer camps unless it can be demonstrated that almost all of the children served by the particular camp or club are economically underprivileged.

When this interpretation became known, Congressman LESTER JOHNSON, of Wisconsin, always a good friend of the dairy industry and always alert to protecting the best interest of dairying, introduced H. R. 11375 to restore the original language I had proposed, eliminating the restrictions on "underprivileged children."

Mr. President, I cannot speak too highly of the energetic efforts of Mr. JOHNSON in getting his legislation through the House in the closing hours of this Congress. He has left no stone unturned to see that this program was made available to the largest number of youth groups possible, and made sure that it was truly a youth program for stimulating milk consumption rather than strictly a welfare program limited to some "means test." It has been my pleasure to cooperate in getting this measure approved by the Senate Committee on Agriculture, so that it can be enacted into law and the full benefits of this special milk program realized.

With the adoption of H. R. 11375 Boy Scout camps and 4–H Club camps will be eligible for participating in this fine program, assuring that children provided with milk in their schools during school periods will also be provided with milk in the summer while they are at summer camps.

I appreciate the cooperation of the Department of Agriculture in finally going along with this change, which I am sure is for the best interests of our young people, for the dairy industry, and for our entire economy.

Again, I want to compliment Congressman JOHNSON of Wisconsin for his foresight and persistence in getting this action taken, and to express my pleasure at working with him toward the success of his efforts. It has been my pleasure to work closely with Mr. JOHNSON on many legislative measures in behalf of our midwest farm people, and I know he is a conscientious and effective representative of his district.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD in connection with my remarks a brief explanation of House bill 11375, together with a copy of the bill and the report, which I prepared for the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry to accompany the bill.

There being no objection, the explanation, the bill, and the report (No. 2576) were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

EXPLANATION OF H. R. 11375

This bill would extend the special school milk program to summer camps and similar nonprofit institutions devoted to the care and training of children, but which are not restricted to underprivileged children or conducted on a public welfare or charitable basis. Earlier this year Congress enacted Public Law 465, extending the program to summer camps and similar nonprofit institutions which are devoted to underprivileged children and conducted on a public welfare or charitable basis. The purpose of the bill, of course, is to expand the program and thereby provide for additional consumption of milk.

[H. R. 11375]

Be it enacted, etc., That the last sentence of section 201 (c) of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, is amended to read as follows: "For the period beginning September 1, 1954, and ending June 30, 1955, not to exceed $50 million, and for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, not to exceed $60 million, and for each of the 2 fiscal years in the period beginning July 1, 1956, and ending June 30, 1958, not to exceed $75 million, of the funds of the Commodity Credit Corporation shall be used to increase the consumption of fluid milk by children in (1) nonprofit schools of high-school grade and under; and in (2) nonprofit nursery schools, child-care centers, settlement houses, summer camps, and similar nonprofit institutions devoted to the care and training of children."

The Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 11375) to amend the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, to further extend the special school-milk program to certain institutions for the care and training of children, having considered the same, report thereon with a recommendation that it do pass without amendment.

The special school-milk program was extended by Public Law 465 of this Congress (H. R. 8320) to nonprofit nursery schools, child-care centers, settlement houses, summer camps, and similar nonprofit institutions devoted to the care and training of underprivileged children on a public welfare or charitable basis. This bill would extend the program to such institutions, even though not devoted to the underprivileged and not operating on a public welfare or charitable basis. The bill is fully explained on the attached report of the House Committee on Agriculture.

[H. Rept. 2472, 84th Cong., 2d sess.]

The Committee on Agriculture, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 11375) to amend the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, to further extend the special school-milk program to certain institutions for the care and training of children, having considered the same, report favorably thereon without amendment and recommend that the bill do pass.

Public Law 465, 84th Congress (H. R. 8320) extended the special school-milk program for 2 additional years and also expanded the scope of the program to include "such nonprofit nursery schools, child-care centers, settlement houses, summer camps, and similar nonprofit institutions as are devoted to the care and training of underprivileged children on a special welfare or charitable basis."

The amendment referred to was added on the floor of the Senate and was accepted by the House without a conference. In undertaking to put the new provision into effect, it was found that the limitation to institutions serving underprivileged children on a special welfare or charitable basis would prevent the program from reaching most of the summer institutions for children operated in this country.

The special school-milk program is not a charity program. It is a program for the utilization of surplus fluid milk by making it available to children in schools and similar institutions. The method of distribution is for the Department of Agriculture to pay part of the cost of fluid milk over and above that normally consumed by the school or institution, so that milk may be made available to children at a reduced price, thus stimulating consumption.

The bill reported herewith removes from the provision quoted above reference to underprivileged children and service on a public welfare or charitable basis. This will make the benefits of the program available to most summer camps, nursery schools, child-care centers, settlement houses, and similar institutions which are operated on a nonprofit basis and which have the proper standing with their State educational or other agencies to qualify for the program.

The committee reemphasizes that the basic objective of the special school-milk program is to expand the consumption of milk by children of school age and that in administering the program the Department of Agriculture should limit assistance under the program to milk which is in addition to that normally consumed. In applying the program to new camps or similar eligible institutions, a reasonable base should be established and only milk consumed over and above such a base should be considered eligible for inclusion in the program.

In applying the program to the institutions listed in the bill, it is anticipated that the Department of Agriculture will require a high degree of cooperation from the States in the administration of the program.

The bill is supported by major farm organizations, by the Dairy Industry Committee, the Milk Industry Foundation, the National Milk Producers Federation, and other interested organizations. Following is the report of the Department of Agriculture:

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D. C., June 4, 1956.

Hon. HAROLD D. COOLEY,
Chairman, Committee on Agriculture,
House of Representatives.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN COOLEY: This is in response to your letter of May 23 requesting this Department's views on H. R. 11375, a bill to amend the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, to further extend the special school-milk program to certain institutions for the care and training of children.

The special school-milk program which is provided under the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, was extended for an additional 2 years by Public Law 465, approved April 2, 1956. Public Law 465 also extended the special school-milk program to "such nonprofit nursery schools child-care centers, settlement houses, summer camps, and similar nonprofit institutions as are devoted to the care and training of underprivileged children on a public welfare or charitable basis." H. R. 11375 would provide that these listed types of institutions be nonprofit; it does not require that they be devoted to underprivileged children.

This Department does not object to the enactment of H. R. 11375, but desires to call attention to administrative problems involved.

Under existing provisions of law, eligibility must be limited to institutions and programs (or specific units of a program) whose whole or chief purpose is the care and training of economically underprivileged children. Therefore, such programs as, for example, a Boy Scout or 4–H summer camp or a Boys Club, are not eligible for participation under the special school milk program unless it can be demonstrated that almost all of the children served by the particular camp or club are economically underprivileged.

Since under Public Law 465 Congress has expressed its wish to extend the special school milk program to outlets other than schools, there would be merit in establishing eligibility standards that would permit the extended program to have a greater impact upon the market for fluid milk than is possible under the existing provisions of this law.

Such an expansion, however, will pose additional administrative problems to insure that the special school milk program operates further to increase milk consumption. Because the majority of the child-care institutions that would be made eligible under H. R. 11375 will have a history of milk service to children, the system of reimbursement would necessarily have to be directed toward assisting in the service of additional milk rather than merely subsidizing the cost of the regular milk service. We wish to point out, however, that even if H. R. 11375 were to be immediately enacted, it would be too late for this Department and the State agencies fully to gear up to such an expansion in time for this summer's camping program, which will be starting by mid-June.

The Bureau of the Budget advises that there is no objection to the submission of this report.

Sincerely yours,

E. L. PETERSON,
Acting Secretary.

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with subsection (4) of rule XXIX of the Standing Rules of the Senate, changes in existing law made by the bill, as reported, are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in italics, existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended

* * * * *

Title II—Designated Nonbasic Agricultural Commodities

SEC. 201. * * *

(c) The price of whole milk, butterfat, and the products of such commodities, respectively, shall be supported at such level not in excess of 90 percent nor less than 75 percent of the parity price therefor as the Secretary determines necessary in order to assure an adequate supply. Such price support shall be provided through loans on, or purchases of, milk and the products of milk and butterfat, and for the period ending March 31, 1956, surplus stocks of dairy products owned by the Commodity Credit Corporation may be disposed of by any methods determined necessary by the Secretary. For the period beginning September 1, 1954, and ending June 30, 1955, not to exceed $50 million, and for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, not to exceed $60 million, and for each of the 2 fiscal years in the period beginning July 1, 1956, and ending June 30, 1958, not to exceed $75 million, of the funds of the Commodity Credit Corporation shall be used to increase the consumption of fluid milk by children in (1) nonprofit schools of high-school grade and under; and (2) [such] nonprofit nursery schools, child-care centers, settlement houses, summer camps, and similar nonprofit institutions [as are] devoted to the care and training of [underprivileged] children [on a public welfare or charitable basis.]

CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION OF BRIDGES ACROSS THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER NEAR MUSCATINE, IOWA AND DRURY, ILL.

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 11010) creating the Muscatine

Public Law 752 - 84th Congress
Chapter 661 - 2d Session
H. R. 11375

AN ACT

All 70 Stat. 596.

To amend the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, to further extend the Special School Milk Program to certain institutions for the care and training of children.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the last sentence of section 201 (c) of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, is amended to read as follows: "For the period beginning September 1, 1954, and ending June 30, 1955, not to exceed $50,000,000, and for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, not to exceed $60,000,000, and for each of the two fiscal years in the period beginning July 1, 1956, and ending June 30, 1958, not to exceed $75,000,000, of the funds of the Commodity Credit Corporation shall be used to increase the consumption of fluid milk by children in (1) nonprofit schools of high-school grade and under; and in (2) nonprofit nursery schools, child-care centers, settlement houses, summer camps, and similar nonprofit institutions devoted to the care and training of children."

School Milk Program.
63 Stat. 1052.
7 USC 1446.

Approved July 20, 1956.

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